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1922

THOROUGHbred SEEDS



OUR FAMOUS
"KNIGHT" THE FINEST
EARLY MELON IN THE WORLD.

GEORGE TAIT & SONS,
INCORPORATED
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

ESTABLISHED
OVER FIFTY YEARS

FOREWORD



THE FOUNDATION of all successful-crops depend so largely upon good seed, that you should study carefully the true value of the seed you buy. "PRICE" is only what you pay for an article—"COST" can only be determined after you have used it. So that while seemingly you may purchase cheaper seeds, **Thoroughbred Seeds**, in the end, are usually very much less expensive.

All seeds offered in this catalogue have been grown with the determination to produce strains of the highest possible purity, and we are better prepared, perhaps, than any other house in the world to serve Southern gardeners who appreciate **Thoroughbred Seeds**, and it is to the steadily increasing number of these careful buyers that we confidently look for encouragement and support.

A thorough system of testing is applied to our seeds to ascertain their vitality, vigor as well as percentage of germination being carefully noted, and as tests are made not merely once, but at regular intervals through the year, our customers are protected as far as possible against any uncertainty of germination.

The most important seeds are grown under either our personal supervision or by our experienced growers, but we guarantee neither purity nor productiveness in any case. No seedsman can or ever does in good faith assume any responsibility as to the crops produced from seeds supplied by him. Abnormal weather conditions, peculiarities of soil or climate, or wrong methods of cultivation may often and do cause amazing changes of type in vegetables, in addition to which it must be remembered that no precautions on our part can prevent mistakes being made on the farms where the seeds are produced. Where, however, it is evident that failure was due to defects in the seed or to a mistake on our part, we will gladly make restitution to the extent of the amount actually paid us. All other responsibility is expressly disclaimed, and in cases where purchases have been made in ignorance of this stipulation, we will, if desired, cheerfully refund the money upon the return of the seeds.

Not a little of the annual increase in our business has been due to customers who never lose an opportunity to speak kindly of us and our part in raising the standard of seeds in the United States. For this invaluable service we are deeply grateful, and we wish to give expression here to our appreciation of such loyal friendship.

January 1, 1922

GEO. TAIT & SONS, Inc.

A CATALOGUE
of
Thoroughbred
Seeds

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS
AND CULTURAL SUGGESTIONS FOR
AMATEUR GARDENERS

OUR FIFTY-THIRD
ANNUAL EDITION



GEO. TAIT & SONS

INCORPORATED

53-55 COMMERCIAL PLACE

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

1922

To Our Correspondents

IT is hoped that this catalogue will interest all gardeners, but we feel that it should appeal with especial force to those who, by exasperating experience, have learned that the superlatives so lavishly used in most seed catalogues are not always properly employed. Our book tells the simple truth, and while aiming primarily to promote the sale of seeds, it is not less concerned with maintaining our reputation for sincerity. Our catalogue tells just what is said to customers across our counters, and thus any gardener, with this beside him, no matter how far he may live from Norfolk, stands, in the matter of information concerning seeds, on the same footing as the truckers of the world-famous market-gardening section surrounding this city. With 20,000 miles of railroad and numerous steamship lines leading from Norfolk, we are most advantageously situated to reach any part of the world quickly.

We Pay the Postage or Express Charges upon all vegetable and flower seed orders for which cash is sent at prices in this catalogue.

We Guarantee the Safe Arrival of every package of seed we send by mail or express, but seeds shipped by ordinary freight, after taking receipt for them in good order from railroad or steamboat lines, travel at the purchaser's risk. If a package fails to arrive within a reasonable time, we should be advised.

We Make Prompt Shipments Our business is so well systematized that we can usually make shipment the same day the order is received.

We Cheerfully Make Corrections whenever notified of mistakes. It is our desire to be informed of anything which is in the least degree unsatisfactory to the purchaser, and we appreciate the opportunity to explain whatever may be or appear to be wrong. Never return seeds before communicating with us.

We Gladly Answer Questions about anything connected with seeds, and always consider it a pleasure to help our customers. We particularly request, however, that all such questions be written on a separate sheet of paper.

How to Send Money Remittance should be made by Check, Draft or Money Order. Stamps and coin sent can be readily utilized by us, and we accept all denominations in payment of small bills at sender's risk.

C. O. D. Shipments will be made if the purchaser sends cash for one-fourth the value of the orders as a guarantee of good faith.

Small Orders are welcome, if only for the smallest packet, but those for less than a dollar should be accompanied with cash, it being practically impossible to burden our books with small charge accounts.

Packing Charges The only packing charge is for bags, and these are charged at cost, or less than cost. Where cotton sacks are given "free" with seeds, it will usually be found that the package is not full weight. One does not often get something for nothing.

Non-Warranty We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

✠-----✠
The words Thoroughbred Seeds being a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 51052), and the word Thoroughbred being also a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 92011), all persons are warned against their use in connection with the advertising or sale of seeds. We solicit the help of our friends in the detection and punishment of infringements of our copyright.
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Prices in this Catalogue are Subject to Change Without Notice.

GEO. TAIT & SONS
INCORPORATED
NORFOLK, VA., JANUARY 1, 1922
(2)

Suggestions and Hints for the Garden

The Situation As success in gardening is, to a considerable degree, dependent upon the eligibility of the location, it is worth while to select the best drained and most favorable spot at command. The morning sun, which is most desirable, should, if possible, reach all parts of the place selected, and the near presence of large trees should be avoided.

The Soil A rich, sandy loam soil, which is not apt to bake into a hard crust after heavy rains, will be found best, but a fair degree of success may be secured from any soil which can be made rich and friable. The soil should be thoroughly plowed or dug to a good depth, and the surface made smooth as possible with a rake or harrow. Much of the success of a garden depends upon the proper preparation of the soil by a liberal use of stable manure or by working in vegetable matter of any kind.

Fertilizers Stable manure is the best fertilizer, and must be freely used, but should be thoroughly rotted. Liquid manure is also of great value, the famous gardeners of the East using Fertilizer almost exclusively in that form. When not possible to obtain stable manure, bone meal or pulverized sheep manure are the next best substitutes. See index for fertilizers.

How to Sow Seeds There is no more prolific source of disappointment and failure among amateur gardeners than hasty, careless or improper sowing of the seed. A seed consists of a minute plant enclosed in a hard and more or less impervious shell, with a sufficient amount of food stowed in or around the germ to sustain it until it can expand its leaves, form roots and provide for itself. Moisture, heat and a certain amount of air are necessary to secure germination. The germinating seed first absorbs water and swells. The starchy matters gradually become soluble. The seed-coats are ruptured, the rootlet emerges to go downward and the stemlet starts upward. The embryo lives for a time on the stored food, but gradually the plantlet secures a foothold in the soil and gathers food for itself. Germination is complete when the plantlet is able to shift for itself.

In sowing seeds it should be remembered that those sown too early are apt to produce not only an inferior crop, but often a later crop than if put in the ground at the proper time. The suggestions given in this catalogue as to the time for sowing are a safe guide, but judgment must, of course, be exercised, seasons varying greatly in different years. Remember that, as a rule, seeds do one or two things shortly after planting—they germinate and grow, or else they die. In general, seeds should be covered according to their size, the character and condition of the soil, and with due regard to the advance of the season. Rolling, or some substitute for that process of firming the soil over the seeds, greatly facilitates the germination of almost all kinds of seeds, especially in dry weather.

Transplanting Transplanting should be done, if possible, late in the afternoon, and care should be exercised in lifting the plants to avoid injury to their tiny roots, as success depends largely upon the first step. Make the hole with a dibble, insert the root, pour a little water about it, and press the earth carefully but firmly around the stalk. Shade for a day or two if the weather be hot.

Cultivation Not only should every weed be removed as soon as it appears, but the crust which forms after a rain should be broken up and the ground stirred as soon as it is dry enough to permit it. The more frequently and deeply the soil is stirred while the plants are young, the better, but as they develop and the roots occupy the ground, cultivation should be shallower until it becomes a mere stirring of the surface. A small garden, well cultivated and cared for, will give larger returns than a large one poorly prepared and neglected.

Spraying and Sprayers Since plant diseases have become so prevalent as to make spraying almost necessary to the perfecting of many crops, our customers will find listed insecticides, sprayers and dusters. See index.

1922

Garden Calendar for the Southern States

1922

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	...	...	...	...

March

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	...

April

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	...	...	...	...	...	...

May

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	...	...	...

June

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	...

July

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	...	...	...	...	...

August

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	...	...

September

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	...	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

October

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	...

December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	...	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOWINGS IN OPEN GROUND

Early Peas

Irish Potatoes

Radish

Asparagus

Carrot

Onion

Irish Potatoes

Spinach

Asparagus Roots

Herbs

Onion Sets

Radish

Turnip

Beet

Leek

Early Peas

Rhubarb Roots

Beet
Forcing Carrot
Cauliflower
Radish

Cucumber
Eggplant
Lettuce
Onion
Radish
Tomato

Artichoke

Cabbage

Herbs

Onion

Radish

Artichoke Roots

Carrot

Horseradish

Onion Sets

Rhubarb Roots

Asparagus Roots

Cauliflower

Spring Kale

Farsley

Sorrel

Asparagus

Chives

Leek

Farsnip

Spinach

Beet

Cress

Lettuce

Wrinkled Peas

Turnip

Brussels Sprouts

Endive

Mustard

Irish Potatoes

Witloof

Cucumber
Muskmelon

Artichoke

Carrot

Endive

Onion Sets

Salsify

Artichoke Roots

Celery

Horseradish

Farsley

Sorrel

Snap Beans

Cauliflower

Leek

Farsnip

Witloof

Lima Beans

Chives

Lettuce

Wrinkled Peas

Beet

Corn

Melons

Pepper

Brussels Sprouts

Cress

Mint Roots

Farsley

Cabbage

Cucumber

Onion

Rhubarb Roots



Snap Beans

Celery

Endive

Peas

Salsify

Lima Beans

Chives

Lettuce

Pepper

Squash

Beet

Cress

Melons

Pumpkin

Tomato

Cabbage

Cucumber

Mint Roots

Radish

Carrot

Kohl Rabi

Okra

Snap Beans

Cabbage

Cucumber

Melons

Tomato

Lima Beans

Collard

Corn

Okra

Beet

Carrot

Endive

Pumpkin

Stock Beet

Cress

Lettuce

Radish

Snap Beans

Carrot

Cucumber

Pumpkin

Turnip

Beet

Collard

Scotch Kale

Radish

Stock Beet

Corn

Lettuce

Salsify

Cabbage

Corn Salad

Okra

Tomato

Hot

Snap Beans

Swiss Chard

Corn Salad

Mustard

Radish

Beet

Carrot

Dandelion

Early Peas

Spinach

Stock Beet

Collard

Kale

Irish Potatoes

Turnip

Bed

Snap Beans

Carrot

Cress

Mustard

Winter Radish

Beet

Cauliflower

Kale

Onion

Spinach

Cabbage

Corn Salad

Lettuce

Onion Sets

Turnip

Cabbage

Lettuce

Onion Sets

Spinach

Turnip

Cauliflower

Onion

Radish

Turnip

for Salad

Sowings

Radish

Spinach

Turnip for Salad

Radish

Spinach

A Guide to Sowing and Planting in the Southern States

For fuller instructions, see cultural directions at the beginning of the description of each vegetable.

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VARIETY	FOR 100 FEET (Garden Culture)	FOR ONE ACRE (Field Culture)	TIME FOR SOWING IN TIDEWATER VIRGINIA	DEPTH TO PLANT	MATURITY OF CROP	FIELD CULTURE		GARDEN CULTURE	
						Rows Apart	Plants in Row	Rows Apart	Plants in Row
Artichoke, Globe.	1½ ounce.	1 pound—T.	March	1 inch.	Second Spring	3 feet.	3 feet.	3 feet.	2½ feet.
Artichoke, Jerusalem Roots	3 pounds.	2 to 3 bushels.	March or April	3 inches.	6 to 8 months.	3 feet.	1½ feet.	3 feet.	1½ feet.
Asparagus Seed	1½ ounces	6 to 8 pounds.	Feb. or March	1 inch.	Third Spring	1½ feet.	3 inches.	1 foot.	3 inches.
Asparagus Roots	50.	5,000 to 7,000.	Spring or Fall	6 to 12 in.	Second Spring	4 feet.	1½ feet.	2 feet.	1½ feet.
Beans, Snap Bush	1 pint.	1 to 1½ bush.	April to August	1½ inches.	60 to 75 days.	2½ feet.	4 to 6 inches.	4 feet.	6 inches.
Beans, Snap Pole	1 pint. (in hills).	8 to 12 quarts.	April to July	1½ inches.	75 to 100 days.	4 feet.	4 feet.	4 feet.	4 feet.
Beans, Lima Bush, Large	1 pint.	1½ bushels.	May to July	1½ inches.	75 to 100 days.	3 feet.	15 to 18 inches.	3 feet.	1½ feet.
Beans, Lima Bush, Small	1 pint.	¾ bushel.	May to July	1½ inches.	70 to 90 days.	2½ feet.	10 to 12 inches.	2½ feet.	12 inches.
Beans, Lima Pole, Large	1 pint (in hills).	¾ bushel.	May to July	1½ inches.	90 to 100 days.	4 feet.	4 feet.	4 feet.	4 feet.
Beans, Lima Pole, Small	1 pint (in hills).	¾ bushel.	May to July	1½ inches.	90 to 100 days.	4 feet.	4 feet.	4 feet.	4 feet.
Beets	2 ounces.	4 to 10 lbs.-B.	February to August	1 inch.	90 to 100 days.	1½ feet.	4 to 6 inches.	1 foot.	4 to 6 inches.
Beets (Swiss Chard).	2 ounces.	6 to 8 pounds.	February to August	1 inch.	75 to 90 days.	1½ feet.	10 to 12 inches.	1½ feet.	10 to 12 in.
Beets (Mangels).	2 ounces.	6 to 8 pounds.	April to July	1 inch.	4 to 6 months.	2½ feet.	10 inches.	2 feet.	10 inches.
Borage	1 ounce.	1½ pounds.	March and April	1 inch.	60 to 90 days.	1½ feet.	10 to 12 inches.	1½ feet.	10 to 12 in.
Broccoli	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.	April to November	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	2½ feet.	2½ feet.	2½ feet.	2½ feet.
Brussels Sprouts	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.	April or September	1 inch.	4 to 6 months.	2½ feet.	2½ feet.	2½ feet.	2½ feet.
Burnet	1 ounce.	2 to 5 pounds.	April and August	1 inch.	60 to 75 days.	2½ feet.	10 inches.	1½ feet.	10 inches.
Cabbage (Spring)	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.	September to Dec.	1 inch.	May and June.	2½ feet.	15 inches.	2½ feet.	15 inches.
Cabbage (Summer)	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.	March to May	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	3 feet.	1½ feet.	2½ feet.	1½ feet.
Cabbage (Winter)	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.	May to August	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	3 feet.	1½ feet.	2½ feet.	1½ feet.
Cantaloupe (see Musk-melon).									
Cardoon	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.	March and April	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	2½ feet.	1½ feet.	2½ feet.	1½ feet.
Carrot	1 ounce.	2 to 5 lbs.-B.	March to August	1 inch.	75 to 100 days.	1½ feet.	4 inches.	1½ feet.	4 inches.
Cauliflower	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.	April to November	1 inch.	3 to 5 months.	2½ feet.	1½ feet.	2½ feet.	1½ feet.
Celeriac	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.	April and May	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	1½ feet.	6 to 9 inches.	1½ feet.	6 to 9 inches.
Celery	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.	April to July	1 inch.	4 to 6 months.	4 feet.	6 to 9 inches.	2½ feet.	6 to 9 inches.
Chervil	1 ounce.	3 to 5 pounds.	April and May	1 inch.	60 to 75 days.	1½ feet.	6 inches.	1 foot.	6 inches.
Chicory	1 ounce.	3 to 5 pounds.	April to July	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	1½ feet.	6 inches.	1 foot.	6 inches.
Chives Seed	1 ounce.	4 to 6 lbs.-TB.	March and Sept.	1 inch.	3 months.	1½ feet.	3 inches.	1 foot.	3 inches.
Chives Sets	1 doz. clumps.	300 clumps.	March and October	1 inch.	60 days.	1½ feet.	3 inches.	1 foot.	3 inches.
Collards	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.	March to July	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	3 feet.	3 feet.	3 feet.	3 feet.
Corn	1 pint (in hills).	6 to 10 quarts.	April to July	1 inch.	60 to 110 days.	3 feet.	1½ feet.	3 feet.	1½ feet.
Corn Salad	2 ounces.	3 to 5 pounds.	April to September	1 inch.	60 days.	1½ feet.	10 inches.	1½ feet.	10 inches.
Cress, Garden	1 ounce.	1½ pounds.	March to October	1 inch.	50 to 60 days.	1½ feet.	6 to 9 inches.	1½ feet.	6 to 9 inches.
Cress, Water. (See Cultural Directions.)									
Cucumber	1 oz. (in hills).	2 to 10 pounds.	April to July	1 inch.	75 to 110 days.	6 feet.	12 inches.	4 feet.	4 ft. (in hills)
Dandelion	1 ounce.	4 to 6 pounds.	July and August	1 inch.	6 to 8 months.	1½ feet.	9 to 12 inches.	1½ feet.	9 to 12 inches.
Egg Plant	1 ounce.	6 ounces—T.	February to May	1 inch.	4 to 5 months.	4 feet.	3 feet.	4 feet.	3 feet.
Endive	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.B.	April to September	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	1½ feet.	9 inches.	1 foot.	9 inches.
Fennel, Florence	1 ounce.	2 to 5 pounds.	April to July	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	1½ feet.	8 inches.	1½ feet.	8 inches.
Garlic Sets.	2 to 3 pounds.	350 lbs.-B.	March and April	1 inch.	4 to 6 months.	1½ feet.	4 to 6 inches.	1 foot.	4 to 6 inches.
Horseradish Roots	100.	10,000.	March to April	3 inches.	8 months.	2½ feet.	9 to 12 inches.	2 feet.	12 inches.
Kale (Green or Siberian)	1 ounce.	1½ pounds.	August to October	1 inch.	2 to 3 months.	2½ feet.	8 to 10 inches.	2½ feet.	8 to 10 inches.
Kale (Plain)	1 ounce.	1½ pounds.	February to Oct.	1 inch.	50 to 75 days.	1½ feet.	6 to 8 inches.	1½ feet.	6 to 8 inches.
Kale (Scotch)	2 ounces.	3 to 7 pounds.	August and Sept.	1 inch.	2½ to 4 months.	2½ feet.	8 to 10 inches.	1½ feet.	8 to 10 inches.
Kohl Rabi	1 ounce.	1½ pounds.	April and May	1 inch.	90 to 100 days.	1½ feet.	6 to 10 inches.	1½ feet.	6 to 10 inches.
Leek	1 ounce.	4 to 6 pounds.	Feb. and March	1 inch.	6 to 8 months.	1½ feet.	4 to 6 inches.	1½ feet.	4 to 6 inches.
Lettuce	1 ounce.	1 pound—T.B.	March to October	1 inch.	2 to 3 months.	1½ feet.	9 inches.	1 foot.	9 inches.
Mangels (see Beets).									
Marynia	1 oz. (in hills).	2 to 3 pounds.	April and May	1 inch.	2½ to 3 months.	3 feet.	3 feet.	3 feet.	3 feet.
Mint (Roots)	50.	10,000.	Spring and Fall	2 inches.	60 to 75 days.	3 feet.	12 inches.	3 feet.	12 inches.
Melon (Musk)	1 oz. (in hills).	1½ to 3 pounds.	April to June	1 inch.	2½ to 4 months.	6 feet.	4 feet.	6 feet.	4 feet.
Melon (Water)	1 oz. for 25 hills	2 to 3 pounds.	April to June	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	8 feet.	8 feet.	8 feet.	8 feet.
Mushroom Spawn	5 pounds.		January to March	1 inch.					
Mustard	1 ounce.	1½ pounds.	February to Oct.	1 inch.	60 to 75 days.	1½ feet.	6 to 8 inches.	1 foot.	6 to 8 inches.
Okra	1 ounce.	6 to 8 pounds.	May to July	1 inch.	75 to 100 days.	Dwf 2½ ft Tall 4 ft.	1½ feet 3 feet.	2 feet. 4 feet.	1½ feet. 3 feet.
Onion	1 ounce.	4 to 6 lbs.-TB	Sept. and March	1 inch.	4 to 6 months.	1½ feet.	4 to 6 inches.	1 foot.	4 inches.
Onion Sets	2 pounds.	6 to 10 lbs.-B.	Spring and Fall	1 inch.	3 to 6 months.	1½ feet.	4 to 6 inches.	1 foot.	4 to 6 inches.
Parsley	1 ounce.	3 to 5 lbs.-B.	February to August	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	1½ feet.	6 to 9 inches.	1 foot.	6 to 9 inches.
Parsnips	1 ounce.	4 to 6 pounds.	March to July	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	1½ feet.	4 to 6 inches.	1½ feet.	4 to 6 inches.
Peas	1 quart	1 to 2 bushels.	January to June	2 to 3 in.	50 to 85 days.	2½ feet.	1 to 3 inches.	2½ feet.	1 to 3 inches.
Peanuts	1 quart	2 bushels.	April to June	1 inch.	75 to 90 days.	2 to 3 ft.	10 to 18 inches.	2 to 3 ft.	1 to 1½ feet.
Pepper	1 ounce.	6 ounces—T.	February to June	1 inch.	3 to 5 months.	2½ feet.	12 to 18 inches.	2½ feet.	12 to 18 in.
Potatoes	5 pounds.	4 to 5 barrels.	February to April, July and August.	4 to 6 in.	2 to 4 months.	3 feet.	12 to 15 inches.	3 feet.	12 to 15 in.
Potatoes, Sweet	100 plants	10,000 plants.	May to July	1 to 2 in.	3 to 4 months.	3 feet.	12 to 15 inches.	3 feet.	12 to 15 in.
Pumpkins	1 oz. for 25 hills	2 to 3 pounds.	May to July	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	8 feet.	8 feet.	8 feet.	8 feet.
Radish	1 ounce.	3 to 20 lbs.-B.	February to Oct.	1 inch.	1 to 3 months.	1½ feet.	1 to 6 inches.	1 foot.	1 to 6 inches.
Rhubarb Seed	1 ounce.	8 to 10 lbs.-T.	March to May	1 inch.	Second Season	1½ feet.	6 inches.	1½ feet.	6 inches.
Rhubarb Roots	25.	3,600.	March and April or November	3 to 4 in.	2 to 5 months.	4 feet.	4 feet.	4 feet.	4 feet.
Salsify	2 ounces.	6 to 8 pounds.	April to July	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	1½ feet.	3 to 6 inches.	1 foot.	3 to 6 inches.
Sorrel	1 ounce.	1 to 1½ lbs.-T.	March and April	1 inch.	50 to 75 days.	1½ feet.	4 to 6 inches.	1 foot.	4 to 6 inches.
Spinach	2 ounces.	16 to 20 lbs.-B.	February to April, Sept. to Nov.	1 inch.	2½ to 4 months.	1½ feet.	4 to 6 inches.	1 foot.	4 to 6 inches.
Squash, Bush	1 oz. (in hills).	2 to 3 pounds.	April to July	1 inch.	60 to 75 days.	2½ feet.	2 feet.	2½ feet.	2 feet.
Squash, Running	1 oz. for 25 hills	1 to 3 pounds.	April to July	1 inch.	75 to 90 days.	8 feet.	8 feet.	6 feet.	6 feet.
Spring Sprouts (see Plain Kale)									
Tomato	1 ounce.	4 ounces—T.	January to July	1 inch.	3 to 4 months.	4 feet.	3 feet.	4 feet.	3 feet.
Turnips	1 ounce.	1½ to 3 pounds.	February to August	1 inch.	2 to 3 months.	1½ feet.	6 to 8 inches.	1 foot.	6 to 8 inches.
Vegetable Marrow	1 oz. for 25 hills	1 to 3 pounds.	April to July	1 inch.	75 to 90 days.	8 feet.	8 feet.	6 feet.	6 feet.
Widloof (see Chicory).									

T—Those marked T are usually sown on beds and transplanted into rows.

B—Those marked B are usually sown in beds from 4 to 7 feet wide, leaving 9 to 10 inches between the rows.

G—A 5 or 10-cent package of those varieties designated to be transplanted will be sufficient to set a row 150 feet long, when properly sown in a box or bed.

ARTICHOKE

(*Cynara Scolymus.*)

Artichaut. Artichoke. Articiocca. Alcachofa.

CULTURE.—1 ounce is enough for 75 feet of drill, and 1 pound will produce enough plants to set out an acre. Sow 1 inch deep the last of March in light, rich soil, and transplant, when large enough, into rows 3 feet apart, leaving 3 feet between the plants in the row. It is a perennial which does not come into bearing until the second season, but if properly cultivated will continue to yield for many years. As the plant will become exhausted if the heads are allowed to ripen, they must be cut even if not wanted for the table.

Green Globe. The standard sort. The flower heads while immature, are very tender and of peculiarly delicious flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00. Postpaid.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS

(*Helianthus Tuberosus.*)

Jerusalem. This is the best known artichoke in this country, the roots of which grow in the form of large tubers, and are not only good for table use, when boiled or pickled, but also furnish excellent food for hogs. Nothing is more easily and cheaply grown than a crop of artichokes, and the yield will often exceed one hundred barrels to the acre. 4 quarts are enough for a row of 100 feet, and 2 to 3 bushels will plant an acre. They should be planted in March or April, 3 inches deep in the rows 3 feet apart, and 18 inches in the row, and treated much in the same way as Irish potatoes, the tubers being cut to any desired number of eyes, one being enough. After the crop has matured in the fall, hogs may be simply turned into the field and left to take care of themselves. For table use it is best to leave the roots in the ground until wanted, as they shrivel somewhat when exposed to the air. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50. Postpaid.

ASPARAGUS

(*Asparagus Officinalis.*)

Asperge. Spargel. Sparagio. Esparrago.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for 75 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds to the acre. Sow in February or March in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 1 inch deep, having previously soaked the seeds 24 hours in warm water. Thin the seedlings to 3 inches in the row, reserving only the most vigorous, and keep the ground clean throughout the season. Transplant the following spring into trenches, which may be 4 or 5 feet apart, according to the space available, setting the crowns 15 to 18 inches apart, and taking care to spread the long roots as widely as practicable. To make white stalks, the trench should be about 12 inches deep, but if green shoots are preferred, 7 inches will be deep enough. An inch or two of earth is sufficient covering for the first year, the ground being levelled the second season. Every autumn the stalks should be cut down and carefully removed in order to avoid scattering seeds over the bed, and the bed then covered with a heavy coating of manure. Early in the spring this covering should be forked in, care being taken to avoid injury to the roots; if a plow be used, the cultivation must be very shallow. Cutting may be begun in earnest after two seasons, and the bed, if well cared for, should last 10 to 12 years. Do not cut too closely or too long, as the health of the roots requires some foliage during the year.

Palmetto. The standard market asparagus in Virginia, the Carolinas and Florida. It is a rapid and even grower, very regular in size, and keeps in excellent condition long after cutting. The immense stalks make a most attractive bunch. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts. Postpaid.

Washington. A new rust resistant and vigorous sort, producing large stalks of excellent quality and bids fair to become the leading variety. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00. Postpaid.

White Columbian. Not as popular with Southern growers as Palmetto, partly, no doubt, because it does not reach full productiveness until the fourth year. For canning it is undoubtedly the best variety which could be selected. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts. Postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

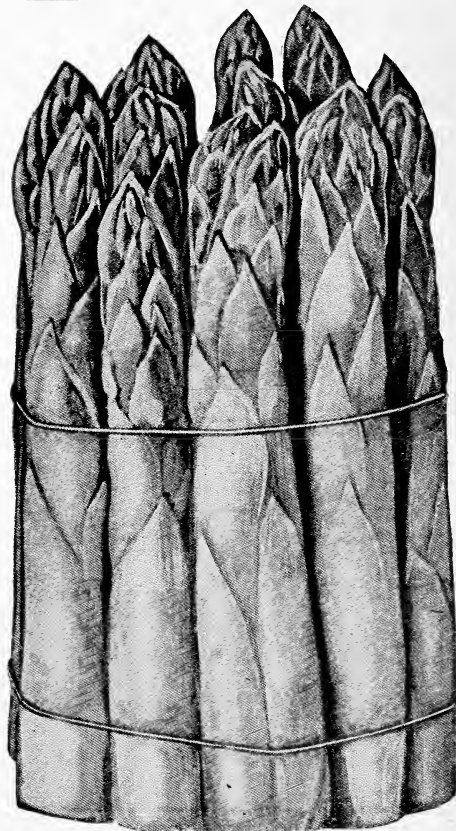
CULTURE.—(See Asparagus Seed.)

Five thousand to seven thousand roots are required to the acre, according to the number of rows made, and should be planted from seven to twelve inches deep. A family of ordinary size will find one hundred roots sufficient to keep it supplied with asparagus during the season.

Palmetto. \$1.60 per 100. Postpaid.

Washington. \$3.50 per 100. Postpaid.

White Columbian. \$1.60 per 100. Postpaid.



Palmetto Asparagus.

BEANS

(Phaseolus Vulgaris.)

Haricot Nains. Krupp Bohnen. Faginolo-nani. Frijole Na

Our Customers will note that we quote beans by weight instead of measure—a pound equals in measure about one pint, and a bushel weighs sixty pounds.

Dwarf or Snap, Green Podded Varieties

CULTURE.—1 pint of beans will sow about 100 feet of drill, from 1 to 1½ bushels being allowed to the acre. While most varieties of beans, especially wax, are very tender, and should not be planted in the latitude of Norfolk before the beginning of April, if one is disposed to take some risk, sowings may be made as early as the seventeenth of March. If a succession is desired, plant at intervals of about 2 weeks until August. Prepare the ground well manure lightly, and plant 1½ inches deep, in rows 2½ feet apart, allowing 4 to 6 inches between green kinds, and 6 to 8 between the wax. Keep well cultivated, always drawing the earth to the plants, but avoid working the ground when it is wet or when dew is on the beans, as it is apt to cause "rust."

Black Valentine. This variety continues to demonstrate that in earliness, hardness, and productiveness, it really out-classes all other extra early round podded green beans. The attractive pods are long, nearly straight, and while not stringless, are of fair quality. A great favorite with Southern market gardeners, as it will withstand unfavorable weather conditions when planted early in the spring better than any other sort. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; 1 lb., 40 cts; 2 lbs., 75 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$9.50. Delivered.

King of the Earlies. Identical with the Black Valentine which is fully described above.

Bountiful. Whether for early market, or the home garden, this is the most desirable flat green-podded bean. It is extra early, hardy, an enormous bearer, and when young, the long handsome pods are stringless and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; 1 lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Delivered.

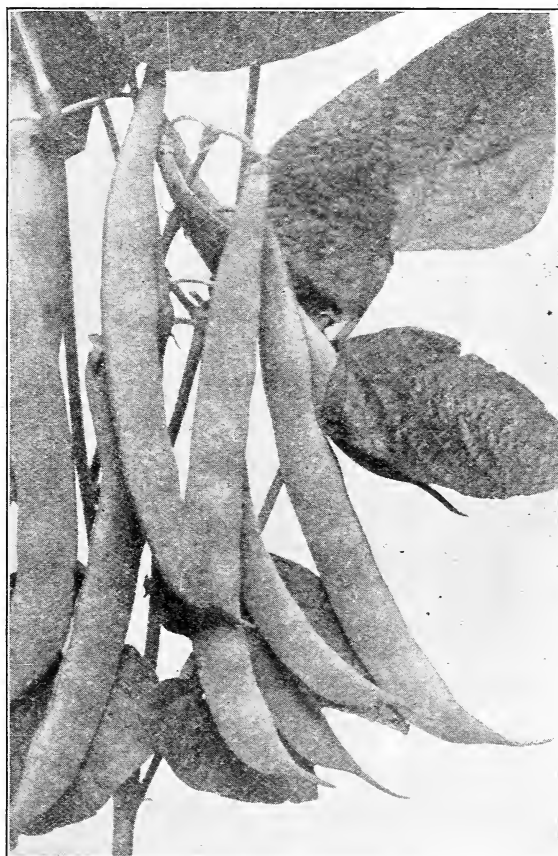
Mammoth Stringless Valentine. This variety for second crop or mid-summer planting is one of the best. The pods somewhat resemble those of Stringless Green-pod, but are longer, nearly straight, and of the same splendid quality. A good home garden sort, as it is fine for canning. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; 1 lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Postpaid.

Stringless Green Pod. In many sections of the country, this round-podded bean is considered one of the best for either early market, or the home garden. The pods are of medium length, slightly curved, stringless, very fleshy, of the best quality, and remain in edible condition for a long period of time. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; 1 lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Delivered.

Red Valentine. For nearly fifty years, our market gardener's strain of Red Valentine was one of the great trucking beans of the South. Except, however, for planting in mid-summer, it has been superseded by the Black Valentine. The pods are of medium length, curved, of

good quality, but not stringless. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; 1 lb., 30 cts; 2 lbs., 55 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50. Delivered.

Refugee, or 1000 to 1. A late variety, popular with canners and more largely grown by market gardeners for the fall crop than any other variety. The pods are nearly round, medium long, and while not entirely stringless, are of splendid quality. Very prolific. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; 1 lb., 30 cts; 2 lbs., 55 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50. Delivered.



Bountiful Beans

Stringless Refugee. While not as prolific as the Late Refugee, this recent introduction is considered an improvement over that variety. The pods are almost perfectly round, quite straight, very fleshy, stringless, and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; 1 lb., 35 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Delivered.

Dwarf or Snap, Wax or Yellow Podded Varieties.

Tait's Thoroughbred Celestial Wax.

In our ceaseless effort after improvement, we occasionally find a certain stock has changed to such a degree that, in order to avoid confusion, a new name is required for identification. In the Celestial, we offer an improved strain of the California Wax, but if our own opinion, and the judgment of the best Southern market gardeners are to be regarded, the improvement is such that we could not well retain the old name for both beans. Early and handsome as the California Wax is, our Celestial is several days earlier, and has a decidedly longer pod and better color, the bush being remarkable for its strength and tree-like erectness. Although not absolutely rust-proof, it resists disease much better than any Black Wax, except Tait's Extra Early. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 40 cts; 2 lbs., 75 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$9.50. Delivered.

Tait's Extra Early Wax.

Introduced by us several years ago, this beautiful bean is considered by many Southern truckers the hardiest Extra Early wax-podded variety. The bush meets all requirements as to strength and erectness, and the handsome long well-proportioned flat golden pods are of the best quality. Variations of color in the seed should not excite suspicion, as this peculiarity is characteristic of Tait's Extra Early, and does not indicate mixture of any kind. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 40 cts; 2 lbs., 75 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$9.50. Delivered.

Curries Rust-Proof Wax. An improvement on the old Golden Wax, and once the standard black-seeded variety, but now very inferior to Tait's Celestial, or Tait's Early. The pods are quite long, flat, golden yellow, but not of the best quality. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; lb., 30 cts; 2 lbs., 55 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 50 lbs., \$7.50. Delivered.

Hodson Silver Wax. The most beautiful of flat Wax beans, and apparently immune to "rust", but two weeks later than Tait's Celestial, or Tait's Extra Early. The bush is larger than most kinds, and is remarkably productive, the pods being very thick, as well as of unusual length, and their creamy-tint color is even richer in effect than many of the deeper-colored wax varieties. For the fall crop, it is by far the best of all wax beans. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Delivered.

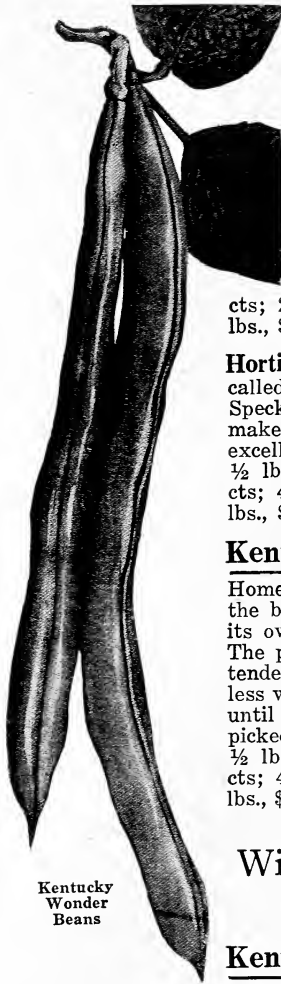
POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Haricot a Rames. Stangen Bohnen Faginolo-rampicanti. Habichulas enridaderas.

With Green Pods

CULTURE. ½ pint will plant 100 feet in hills; for an acre, 8 to 12 quarts. Plant from April to July, 1½ inches deep in rich well-drained soil, in rows 4 feet apart with same distance between the hills. Where poles are used they should be firmly set and tied with a stout cord at the

top to each other to prevent falling down during high winds. As a rule, gardeners now use wire netting instead of poles, often very hard to get. Put 5 to 6 beans around each pole, thinning to 3, or in the case of netting, plant 2 beans every 10 inches. Frequent cultivation and an occasional top dressing with fertilizer will keep the vines in full bearing throughout the season, provided the pods are not allowed to mature.



Kentucky
Wonder
Beans

Berger's Stringless.

This bean is also called White Seeded Kentucky Wonder. In flavor it will be found quite as good as the Kentucky Wonder, while it is earlier and practically stringless. It will also be found an immense improvement upon the "Hominy Bean," so generally planted in corn fields. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Delivered.

Horticultural. This variety is also called October Wren's Egg, and Speckled Cranberry. When young it makes a very tender snap, and is also excellent for shelling. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Delivered.

Kentucky Wonder. Sometimes called Old Homestead, and considered by many the best running snap, even holding its own against Berger's Stringless. The pod is extraordinary long, very tender, of delicious flavor and stringless when young. The vine will bear until frost, if the snaps are regularly picked and cultivated. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Delivered.

With Wax or Yellow Pods

Kentucky Wonder Wax.

An excellent variety, and one of the very best pole wax beans. The pods are bright yellow, long, very thick, deeply saddled-backed, meaty, entirely stringless and of splendid quality. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 40 cts; 2 lbs., 75 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$9.50. Delivered.

Golden Cluster Wax. Another good variety, bearing in clusters richly flavored stringless pods six to eight inches long, that are golden yellow. The seeds are white, and can be used for dry shell beans in winter. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 40 cts; 2 lbs., 75 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., \$2.75; 50 lbs., \$9.50. Delivered.

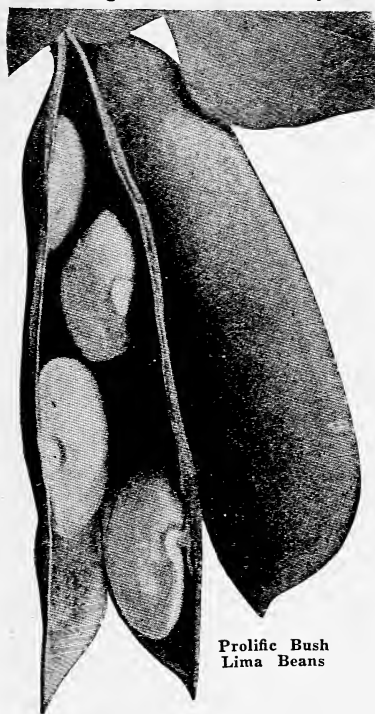
LIMA BEANS

(*Phaseolus Lunatus*.)

A pint equals about one pound; a bushel equals about sixty pounds.

Dwarf or Bush Varieties

CULTURE. 1 pint of Bush Limas will sow 100 feet of drill. For an acre about 3 pecks of small and 1½ bushels of the large. Plant from May to July 1½ inches deep.



Prolific Bush
Lima Beans

The rows for the large should be 3 feet, with 15 to 18 inches between the plants, and for small 2½ feet with 10 to 12 inches between the plants. We find that almost all dissatisfaction with the yield of Bush Limas is due to lack of cultivation, and too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity for systematic stirring of the surface. If put in rich soil and properly cultivated, they will bear steadily throughout the summer. There is no reason why Lima Beans should not be started under protection in the same way as muskmelons, thus prolonging the bearing season a fortnight or more, and we are sure that all who can conveniently handle them thus will be delighted with the results.

Prolific Bush. Since its introduction, this small Bush Lima, or "Butter Bean" has steadily grown in favor, and with the possible exception of Fordhook, is more largely grown than any other bush lima. It is a distinct and valuable improvement on the original Extra Early Small Bush Lima, making a much larger growth—in fact, in its early stage, looks as though it would put forth runners—but it is of true bush form, bearing from early summer to frost, enormous quantities of pods containing beans of good size and delicious flavor. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Delivered.

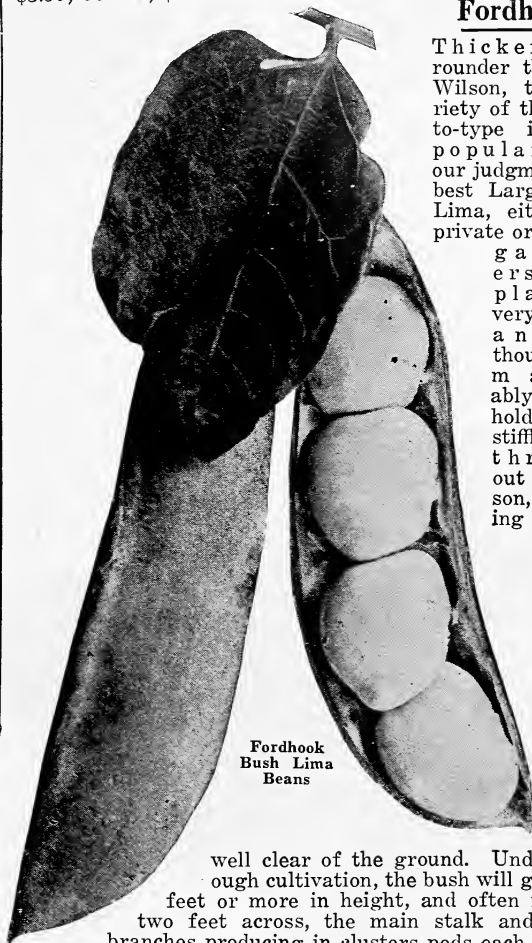
Extra Early. The earliest of the Bush Limas, but very small, requiring much labor in picking and shelling, and has nearly gone out of use since the introduction of the Prolific described above. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Delivered.

Early Wilson. This remarkable Bush Lima represents the latest achievement in bean breeding, and is the earliest of the large Flat bush sorts. The plants are strong and true bush form, averaging about two feet in height, and are of healthy and sturdy growth. It

is very prolific, bearing in clusters the pods, which contain usually four large beans of the best quality. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 30 cts; lb., 50 cts; 2 lbs., 90 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$12.00. Delivered.

Fordhook.

Thicker and rounder than the Wilson, this variety of the potato-type is very popular and in our judgment, the best Large Bush Lima, either for private or market gardeners. The plant is very sturdy, and although remarkably bushy, holds itself stiffly erect throughout the season, carrying the pods



Fordhook
Bush Lima
Beans

well clear of the ground. Under thorough cultivation, the bush will grow two feet or more in height, and often measure two feet across, the main stalk and lateral branches producing in clusters pods each containing from four to five large beans of the most delicious flavor. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 30 cts; lb., 50 cts; 2 lbs., 90 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 50 lbs., \$12.00. Delivered.

English Broad Beans

CULTURE. Unlike our Lima Beans, which they somewhat resemble, the English Broad Beans are so hardy that they can be planted as early as February in ordinary seasons. When gathered young and properly cooked, they are not inferior to our Lima Beans and we recommend them for sections where short seasons with cool nights make Lima Beans uncertain.

Broad Windsor. The best liked and largest variety. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 45 cts; 2 lbs., 85 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$3.50. Delivered.

Mazagan. The earliest variety but not as large as Broad Windsor. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 45 cts; 2 lbs., 85 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$3.50. Delivered.

LIMA BEANS—Pole or Running Varieties

CULTURE. 1 pint of large or half a pint of small Pole Limas will plant 100 hills. For an acre, 1 peck of the small and 3 pecks of large. Plant from May to July 1½ inches deep. If poles are used for support, they should be set about 4 feet apart each way, and we recommend securing them at the top to each other by a strong cord in order to prevent damage by high winds. If it is not convenient to get poles, wire netting or strong fish twine make an excellent support, and many gardeners now use nothing else. 5 or 6 beans are put to each pole, so as to ultimately leave 2, or if put beside netting two beans every 10 inches. Keep the ground well cultivated.

Leviathan. The earliest large pole lima and best for sections where the growing season is short. The pods are long, nearly straight and the beans are of splendid quality. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 45 cts; 2 lbs., 80 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$10.00. Delivered.

Giant Evergreen. The handsomest and most prolific large pole lima bean. The vines are strong and vigorous, branching very near the ground, bearing enormous quantities of pods filled with four to five large beans of delicious flavor. The beans even when dry retain their beautiful green tint from which the name was derived. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 40 cts; 2 lbs., 80 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$10.00. Delivered.

Mammoth Podded. A selection made by Mr. James Ford from the Large White Lima, and one of the best. The pods are extra large, containing as many as six large beans of the very best quality. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 45 cts; 2 lbs., 80 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$10.00. Delivered.

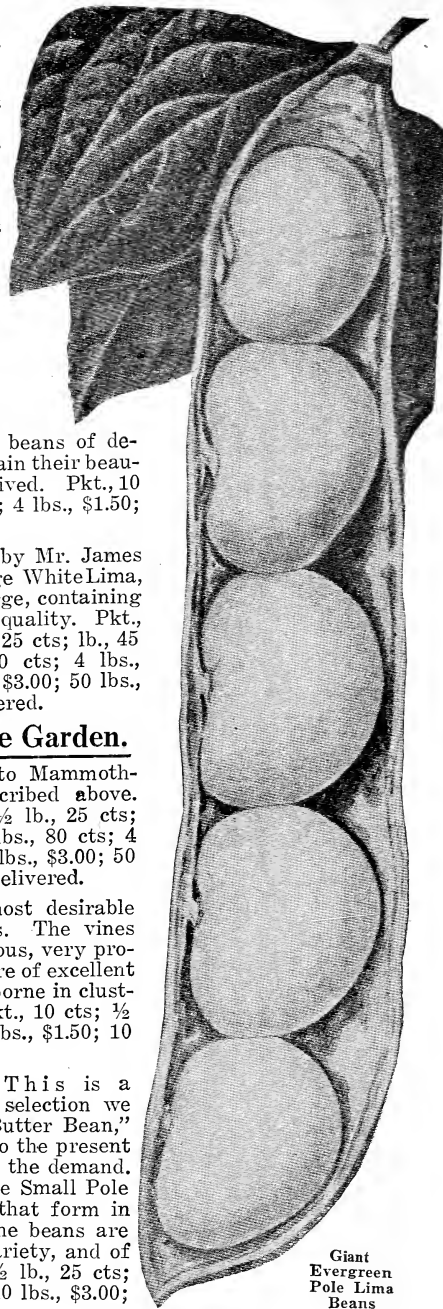
King of The Garden.

Very similar to Mammoth-Podded described above. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 45 cts; 2 lbs., 80 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$10.00. Delivered.

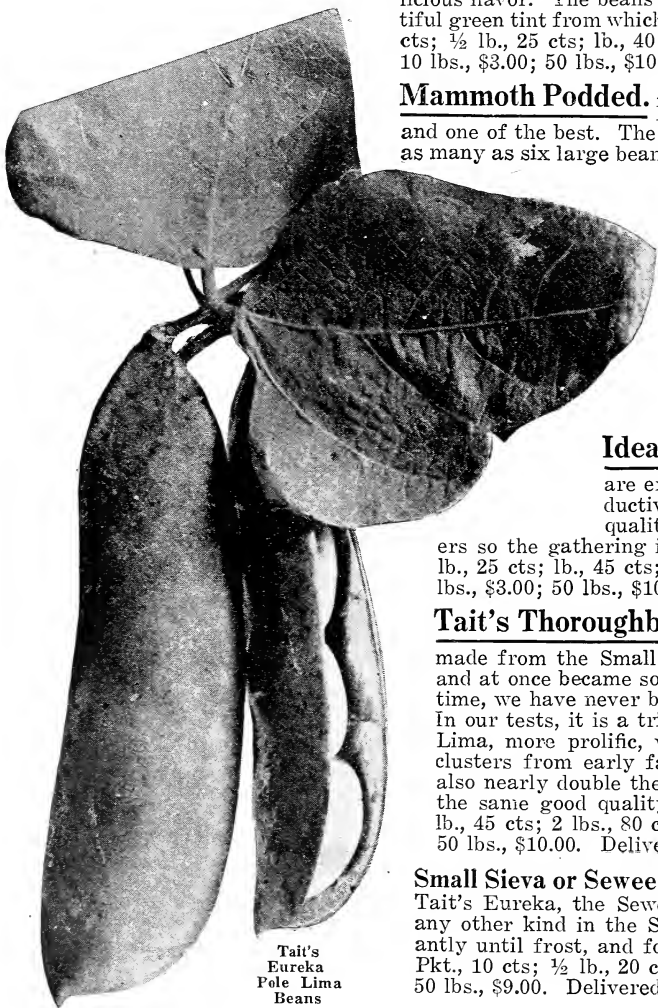
Ideal. One of the most desirable large varieties. The vines are exceptionally vigorous, very productive and the beans are of excellent quality. The pods are borne in clusters so the gathering is easily done. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 45 cts; 2 lbs., 80 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$10.00. Delivered.

Tait's Thoroughbred Eureka. This is a selection we made from the Small Pole Lima, or "Butter Bean," and at once became so popular that up to the present time, we have never been able to supply the demand. In our tests, it is a trifle earlier than the Small Pole Lima, more prolific, with longer pods that form in clusters from early fall until frost. The beans are also nearly double the size of the old variety, and of the same good quality. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 45 cts; 2 lbs., 80 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$10.00. Delivered.

Small Sieva or Sewee. Previous to the introduction of the Prolific Bush and Tait's Eureka, the Sewee or small Butter Bean was more largely grown than any other kind in the South. It is extra-ordinarily productive, yielding abundantly until frost, and for this reason is still a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$9.00. Delivered.



Giant
Evergreen
Pole Lima
Beans



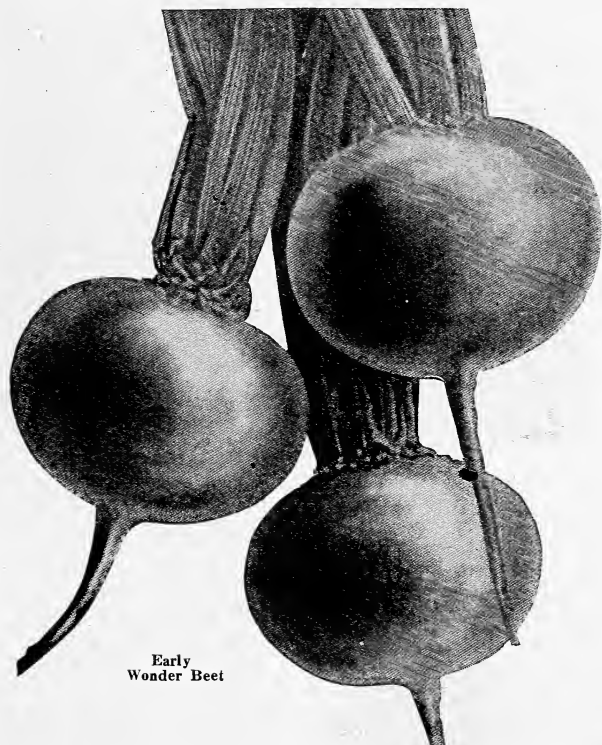
Tait's
Eureka
Pole Lima
Beans

BEET

(*Beta Vulgaris*.)

Betterave. Salatruben. Barbabietola. Remolacha

CULTURE. 2 ounces are sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 4 to 10 pounds being allowed to the acre. To obtain very early beets, the Egyptian, Crosby's Egyptian, Detroit and Eclipse should be sown in hot-beds $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in December, transplanting being done in the open ground as early as the season will permit; in rows not less than 18 inches apart, or on beds 4 feet wide with 12 to 15 inches between the rows, setting plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Outdoor sowings are made from the middle of February until August, an interval of 2 weeks between sowings making the proper succession. The cultivation should be constant, and only well-rotted manure used. When sown in cold frames they are usually planted in 8-inch rows with 3 or 4 inches between the plants. Beets grown for sugar making must not be stirred after the roots are formed, as the strength which should go into the sugar is liable to be directed into new and useless fiber.



Early
Wonder Beet

Early Wonder A recent selection from Crosby's Egyptian, and recommended to market gardeners who desire an extra early out-door beet of desirable shape and color. The root is globular shaped, of a beautiful blood-red color, and of splendid quality. Its uniform size, shape, color, and excellent keeping qualities have made it deservedly popular with both home and market gardeners. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Crosby's Egyptian Our market gardeners strain of this well-known and desirable beet is really more like the Eclipse than the original Egyptian, from which it was selected by Mr. Josiah Crosby. The roots are flattened globe shaped, and of a bright red

color, and of splendid quality. The tops resemble those of the older variety, being few in number and small. Good for both market and the home garden. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Detroit None of the globe-shaped beets for the main crop are as dark in color as this, and it is also remarkable for uniformity in size and shape. The skin is very smooth, the flesh crisp, tender, sweet, and extremely tenacious of its brilliant color, and for this reason is preferred by canners. Although Northern and Western gardeners use it largely, it is not yet appreciated in the south. A splendid kind for home, as well as market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Eclipse Once largely used by market gardeners, this handsome beet has been superseded in most sections by Early Wonder, Crosby's Egyptian, and Detroit. The roots are round, slightly top-shaped, and of a bright red color. A good sort for the home garden, for both early and mid-season sowing. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Extra Early Egyptian. The favorite with market gardeners for growing under glass. Our strain has small tops, flat dark red roots and is the earliest beet in cultivation, making it most desirable for this purpose. The flesh is tender while young, but soon becomes woody and therefore should not be used in the family garden. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Long Smooth. An improved stock of the old long blood beet, roots quite long, almost cylindric, well colored, uniform in size, but late in maturing. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Spinach Beet or Swiss Chard

CULTURE. Same as that for Beets. This variety of Beet is not grown for its roots, the valuable part of the plant being its leaf, the mid-rib of which is cooked in the same way as asparagus, and the rest is used as spinach, and is quite as good. Its tenderness and delicacy of flavor are dependent to a considerable degree upon the cultivation, and especial care must be given in keeping down weeds. It should be much better known, as it is a very wholesome vegetable, more productive than Spinach and far more easily grown in warm climates. It is often called Spinach Beet.



Lucullus
Swiss Chard

Lucullus. This mammoth variety we consider the best; the plant grows about two feet high, with large sized leaves and stalks as thick and nearly as broad as those of Rhubarb. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Sugar Beet

Klein Wanzleben. The most desirable variety to grow, as it contains the greatest percentage of sugar. Heavy yielder and easy to dig. Oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Imperial White. One of the best and sweetest of Sugar Beets, yields nearly as heavy as the Mangel; contains about 15 per cent. sugar. Oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

STOCK BEETS

CULTURE. 6 to 8 pounds of seeds are allowed per acre, and they are planted from April to July. Field beets are handled in much the same way as the garden varieties, except that the drills must be at least 2 feet apart, and the plants are thinned to about 10 inches in the row. Cultivation must be constant and thorough to keep down the weeds until the plants are well developed.



Long Red Mangel

Golden Giant. The largest yellow low mangel; the roots are smooth, even in shape, and have small tops. The roots grow half out of the ground; the flesh is a yellowish white, firm and sweet. This is one of the best keeping and heaviest yielding varieties. Oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Mammoth Long Red. An improved strain of the Long Red, which grows very large and well out of the ground. It has long, straight roots of a medium red color, and does best on light soils. Oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Sludstrup. This variety has been repeatedly awarded the highest honors in the Danish Agricultural Exhibitions. The color is a reddish yellow, and while the roots do not grow as long as those of the Mammoth Long Red, the growth is more above

ground, thicker and heavier. A most desirable sort. Oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Yellow Globe. A large and very productive variety. It keeps well, and is the best kind for soils which are rather shallow. Oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

BORAGE

(Borago Officinalis.)

CULTURE. 1 ounce is enough for 100 feet of drill, 1½ pounds for an acre. Borage is tender only while young, and sowings should therefore be made at intervals of 2 or 3 weeks, the first sowings being made in beds the middle of March, covering the seeds half an inch. When the plants are of good size transplant into rows 18 inches apart, leaving 10 to 12 inches between the plants.

Perfected. A useful vegetable for "greens" or salad. It has also considerable value as a pasture for bees. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

BROCCOLI

(Brassica Oleracea Botrytis.)

Chou Brocoli. Spargelkohl. Broccoli. Brocoli.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is enough for 100 feet of drill, ¼ of a pound will produce enough plants to set an acre. For

the main crop, sow in April in a well-pulverized bed or in November in hot-bed ½ an inch deep. When the plants are large enough transplant into rows of deep, rich soil, leaving 30 inches between the plants each way. Give water plentifully at all stages of their growth, as the plants are peculiarly dependent upon moisture.

Early White Cape. In its general habit Broccoli resembles cauliflower, to which, however, it is much inferior in flavor. This variety is hardy and vigorous, with large white heads, that are very compact. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 35 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.75. Postpaid.

Early Purple Cape. The heads of this sort are purple and of fair size. While hardy and a fairly sure header, the grain is rather coarse. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 35 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.75. Postpaid.

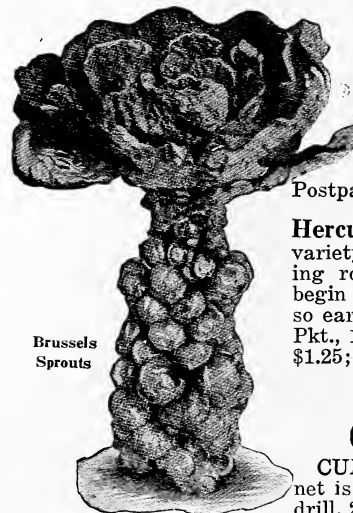
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

(Brassica Oleracea Bullata.)

Chou de Bruxelles. Rosenkohl. Cavolo di Bruxelles. Berza de Brusels.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, ¼ of a pound will produce sufficient plants to set an acre. Sow in April or September in beds ½ an inch deep and transplant when large enough to rows 2½ feet apart, allowing the same distance between plants in the row. Cultivate as for late Cabbage. If the leaves at the top of the stalk crowd the little heads they should be removed. In very dry seasons keep the surface of the ground constantly stirred to retain moisture unless watering is practicable.

Long Island. This fine selection has become the favorite owing to its hardness and the perfection



Brussels Sprouts

of the sprouts. These are remarkably compact and symmetrical, making a most attractive package when packed in quart baskets for market. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.75. Postpaid.

Hercules. A semi-dwarf variety of robust growth, bearing round solid sprouts, that begin close to the ground. Not so early as Tait's Long Island. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.75. Postpaid.

BURNET

(Pot-ium Sanguisorba.)

CULTURE. 1 ounce of Burnet is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 2 to 5 pounds for an acre.

No plant is more easily grown than this, as it really takes care of itself when once started. The seed should be sown ¼ inch deep early in spring, with the rows about 18 inches apart; and 6 to 10 inches between the plants; if desired the bed can be readily enlarged by division of the clumps.

The leaves of Burnet have a piquancy which makes them excellent for flavoring either salads, stews or soups.

Garden. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

OUR FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

Will Mature Heads Two to Three Weeks Earlier Than Your Home

Grown Plants and Double Your Profits. Why?



These plants are grown along the Sea Coast of South Carolina, where the soil and climatic conditions are just suited for growing tough, hardy cabbage plants during the Winter and early Spring. The plants make a slow but steady growth, until at eight to ten weeks of age they are very tough and hardy, the buds are purple and the outer leaves a reddish brown. When in this condition they can be shipped to territory farther north and be planted in the open ground a month to six weeks sooner than the home-grown hot bed or cold frame plants. These **Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants** will stand a temperature of 20 degrees above zero without injury. The land freezing, or the plants being covered with ice, sleet or snow after they are planted will not injure them, providing temperature does not go below 20 degrees above zero.

The top of the plant does not grow until your regular Spring weather opens up, but the roots grow from the time they are planted, and just as soon as spring weather starts, the established root growth assimilates the fertilizer in the soil, the plants grow very fast, maturing headed cabbage two to three weeks sooner than you can mature them from hot bed and cold frame plants. You know what the difference in profit will be if your crop is matured and marketed before the general crop from home-grown plants is matured.

To get the advantage of these **Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants** they must be planted a month or six weeks earlier than you would plant home-grown plants. We fill orders from December 1st to May 1st.

ORDER EARLY TO GET PLANTS DELIVERED IN TIME

When we receive your order for these plants, we have to forward it to our growing station, which takes several days. Plants are shipped direct to you from growing station. Plants cannot be pulled or shipped when beds are wet. We sometimes have a week or ten days of continued wet weather which prevents shipment. If you do not receive your plants as soon as you expect them, you will know that weather prevents shipment. Send your order two to three weeks before you expect to set the plants and you will get them on time.

The plants when received will be somewhat wilted and have a hard stunted appearance, which will be disappointing to persons who have never used these plants before. Regardless of appearance, they will produce the crop results.

VARIETIES: EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION AND EARLY FLAT DUTCH

(CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FOR PLANTS)

Prices by Parcel Post, postage paid. In lots of 100, 200, 300, or 400 plants at 50c per 100 plants; 500 plants for \$1.75; 1000 or more at \$3.25 per 1000 plants.

Orders are filled by the 100, not 250 or 350. These prices are for even quantities of one variety to package; if you ordered 200 of one variety and 300 of another variety you would pay at the 100 rate.

Prices by Express, buyer paying express charges. In lots of 1000 to 4000 plants at \$2.25 per 1000; 5000 or more at \$2.00 per 1000. Plants packed for express shipment, 1000 or 2000 plants of a variety to package, they weigh about 25 pounds per thousand plants, packed for shipment.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

CABBAGE

(*Brassica Oleracea Capitata.*)

Chou Pomme. Kopfkohl, Kraut. Cavolo cappuccio. Col. repollo.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 8 ounces will give enough plants for an acre. For early spring cabbage, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep from the middle of September to the middle of October, and when the plants are large enough transplant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, leaving about 15 inches between the plants, but many successful growers are now setting them as close as 12 inches. When a supply of plants has not been secured in the fall, sow in cold frames in December, or in a gentle hot-bed the last of February; give plenty of air at proper times in order to harden the plants and transplant in the open ground as soon as the weather permits. For a summer crop, sowings may be made in March until the middle of May. For winter cabbage sow Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and Savoy from middle of May to last of July, transplanting when large enough; late cabbage should be set 3 feet apart and not less than 18 inches in the row. It is useless to attempt the cultivation of this crop without deep and thorough plowing or spading and an abundance of rich, well-decomposed manure or suitable substitutes. Frequent stirring of the soil is essential especially when seasonable rains are lacking. Each time the ground is worked it should be drawn up a little more around the stem until the head begins to form, when one final, thorough cultivation should be given. Many successful gardeners grow cabbage without transplanting, sowing the seed thinly in drills or in hills, and afterwards thinning to the proper distance in the row.

Extra Early

Tait's Thoroughbred Pilot. This remarkable cabbage is the earliest in cultivation; ready for market quite three weeks in advance of the Selected Wakefield, and is yearly becoming more popular throughout the South. The long conical shape of the head allows nearly thirty per cent. more plants to the acre than of any other cabbage, and it is therefore very economically grown. The flavor is so exceptionally delicate and mild that it is well adapted for family use, although brought out especially for truckers, and all who grow cabbage at all should have a portion of their crop in this kind. Although admittedly less hard than many of the later varieties.

Early

True Wakefield. The Wakefield cabbage has been for many years the leading sort in America. There are, however, numerous stocks of this variety, but we believe that in our Thoroughbred strain of True Wakefield, we have the best early cabbage, where only one sort is sown. Larger and a full week earlier than any other strain of Early Wakefield, except our new Selected Wakefield, this splendid variety is undoubtedly one of the finest early cabbages in existence. The heads are extremely solid, conical in shape, and have few outside leaves. It is grown under special



It is not an uncommon thing for the Pilot to sell for profitable prices when the Wakefield and similar cabbages fail to bring even the cost of shipment. We advise ordering this variety early, as our supply is limited. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., 60 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00. Postpaid.

Tait's True Early Wakefield Cabbage.

supervision by a most careful and experienced farmer on Long Island and is the kind preferred by truckers and market gardeners from Norfolk to Florida. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

Selected Wakefield. This new strain is a selection from the True Early Wakefield, and is about a week earlier in heading. It is the same shape as the True Early Wakefield, possibly a trifle smaller,



Selected Early
Wakefield Cabbage

but very uniform in heading. All growers of Early cabbage should use it in connection with our Large Wakefield. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Large or Charleston Wakefield. A fine selection from the Early Jersey Wakefield, and has steadily grown in favor especially in South Carolina, its popularity in the cabbage-growing district about Charleston being such that it is often called the Charleston Wakefield. It is about ten days later than Tait's Selected Early Wakefield, but on the other hand it is considerably larger. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred May Queen.

This beautiful cabbage, the earliest of flat-head varieties, may fairly be said to combine the best qualities of both the Succession and Large Wakefield, and is but little later than the Larke Wakefield. Perhaps its most valuable qualities are its unique freedom from rot in wet seasons, and its uniformity in time of heading, nearly every plant beginning to mature at the same time. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., 75 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$7.50. Postpaid. (None for sale until September 20, 1922.)

Copenhagen Market. A round-headed early cabbage, of medium size, very solid, and of good quality. It is very like Tait's May Queen, but not so early. The plant is short stemmed and the leaves are light green and fold tightly. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Second Early.

Tait's Thoroughbred Early Summer. This variety of Early Flat Dutch closely follows Tait's May Queen and we consider it the best second early sort. The heads are quite large, of excellent quality, and are very slow in going to seed. It is an excellent variety for either home or market. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

All Head. One of the many Long Island selections of Early Flat Dutch, sometimes called Solid South, and characterized by a compact, uniform head. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Midsummer. About ten days later than Tait's Early Summer. This distinct strain of Flat Dutch we consider a splendid second early variety. The heads are solid, of unsurpassed beauty, and are very uniform. An excellent cabbage for the season after which it is named. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Succession. A well known sort, very solid and uniform in heading, but we prefer Tait's Early Summer or Tait's Midsummer for second early cabbages. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

All Seasons. A splendid strain of Flat Dutch originated by a Long Island market gardener and familiar in many places under the name of "Vandegaw." Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75.

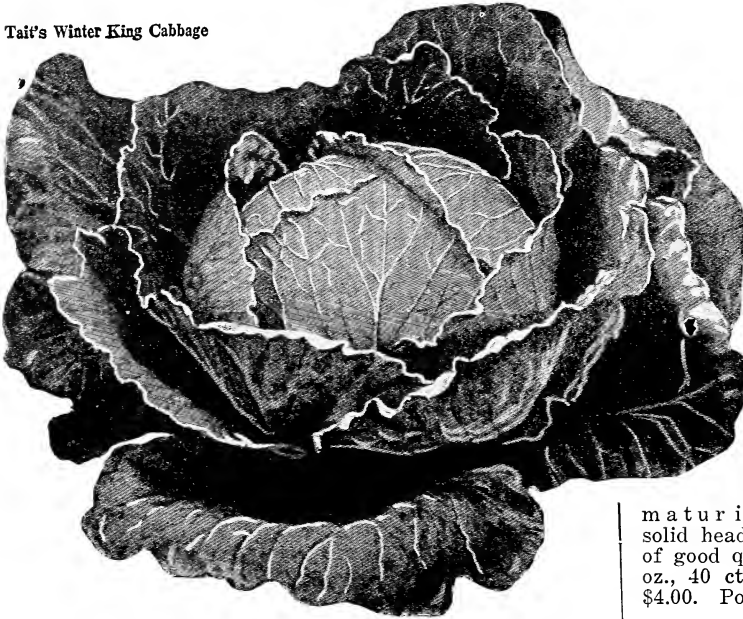


Tait's
Early Summer
Cabbage

Late.

Tait's Thoroughbred Winter King. We believe this to be the hardest of all cabbages, not only in resisting marvelously the extremes of heat and cold, or drought and moisture, but showing itself apparently immune to the various fungous diseases so destructive to cabbage in late years. The stem is short, with a hard skin, and the dark bluish

Tait's Winter King Cabbage



leaves are noticeable for their thickness and firm texture. The head, although large, is not too large to pack well, is nearly flat, solid and of excellent quality. The "Winter King" may be successfully used for late summer, but it is especially recommended for the season after which it has been named, and for this purpose it is believed to be beyond competition. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Victor. Our old standard Flat Dutch, the good qualities of which are too well known throughout the Southern States to need any comment. It has long been regarded as the most reliable cabbage for the fall, but our Winter King and Louisville Drumhead are now preferred by many market gardeners. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Louisville Drumhead. There is no cabbage of the Drumhead type which can be compared with this beautiful representative, its shape, color, firmness, and excellent table qualities giving it easily the very first place. While not as large as some of the coarse, inferior kinds, it is of fine size, and very solid. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; ¼ lb., 90 cts; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Surehead. A very sure header; this is a desirable cabbage of the drumhead type for both medium and late crops. It is noticeable for uniformity of size, firmness of head, and fine texture, being excelled in these qualities only by our May Queen, and Winter King. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

Danish Ballhead. A distinct round head solid cabbage, with short stem, often called "Hollander" has long been one of the leading exports of Denmark, enormous quantities being annually taken by Great Britain and the Continent; in late years it has become familiar in this country also. It requires a strong deep soil and cool climate to bring it to perfection, and we find it growing more and more popular, especially in the mountainous

sections. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Volga. A medium sized main crop cabbage of Russian origin. The heads are round, quite thick through, and not of the best quality. It is a good keeper and a pretty sure header. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

Red Cabbage

Mammoth Red Rock. Market gardeners will find this strain a great improvement over existing varieties. While not early, it is of the best quality, has few outside leaves, and is of the darkest red color. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

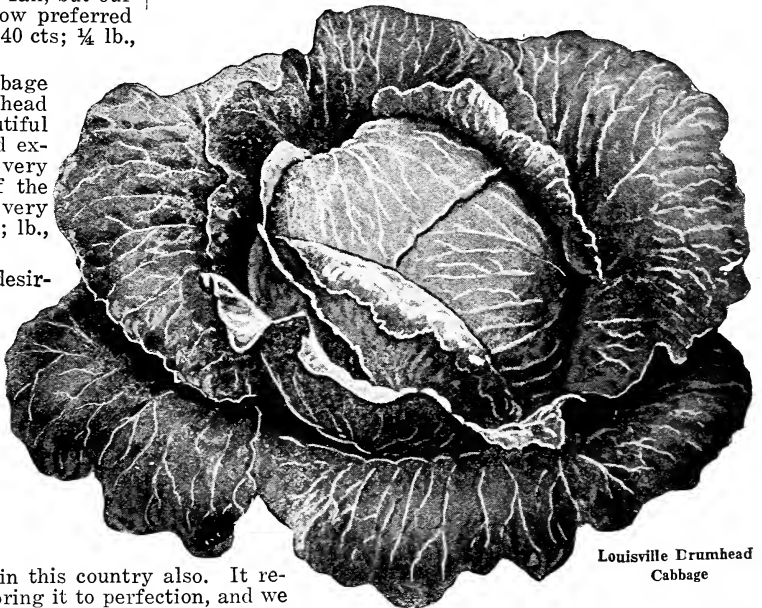
Red Zenith. While not so large as Mammoth Red Rock, this variety is earlier in maturing, producing a fine solid head, richly colored and of good quality. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.



Pe-Tsai

Chinese Cabbage

Pe-Tsai. The value of this much advertised "chinese or Celery Cabbage," we think, has been over-estimated. In growth it resembles our Cos Lettuce somewhat, and is a very popular vegetable with the Chinese, being used both raw and boiled. It does best as a fall crop. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; ¼ lb., 90 cts; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.



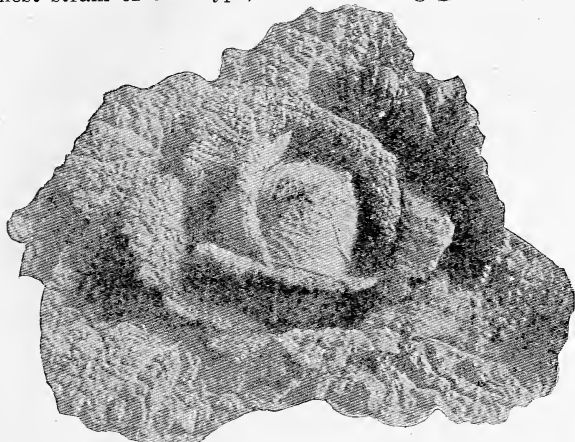
Louisville Drumhead Cabbage

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

SAVOY CABBAGE

*Chou de Milan. Wirsing. Cavolo di Milano.
Col de Milan.*

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Truckers will find in this Savoy the finest strain of that type, the heads being globular, very



Perfection Drumhead Savoy Cabbage

uniform and firm, with every leaf densely savoyed. It is of delicate flavor, almost like cauliflower, and is excellent for winter use. A splendid home garden variety when sown in midsummer. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; ¼ lb., 90 cts; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

CARDOON

(Cynara Cardunculus.)

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. 8 ounces will produce enough plants for an acre. Sow early in spring ¼ of an inch deep, in drills 2½ feet apart, and thin to 18 inches between the plants. Blanching is best done by hilling like celery, although the stalks will blanch if stored in a dark cellar.

Large Solid. The most desirable variety, as the leaves are almost free from spines; the stems, after being blanched like celery, are useful for stews, soups and salads. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

CARROT

(Daucus Carota.)

Carotte. Carotten, Mohren. Carota. Zanahoria.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 2 to 5 pounds are allowed to the acre. Carrots ought to be sown in light fertile soil, which has been heavily manured for the previous crop, as fresh manure tends to encourage side roots and irregularity of shape. Sow in drills ½ inch deep and 18 inches apart, leaving 3 or 4 inches between the plants, taking care to have the ground deeply worked. If very early carrots are wanted, the short varieties may be sown as early as the ground can be worked, the main crop being usually planted in March, leaving 3 or 4 inches between the plants. For a late crop sow during July, using the stump-rooted or half-long varieties. Carrot seed are very slow in germinating, and should be rolled in firmly to prevent evaporation of moisture while the seeds are sprouting. The same culture given to beets will suit carrots, especial care being taken to keep weeds from getting a start.

Early Scarlet Horn. The earliest good variety and the best for forcing. It never grows to much size, and is recommended only for forcing under glass or cotton. The root is thick, dented on the surface, and very sweet. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Chantenay. One of the handsomest of all Carrots is this fine stump-rooted variety, universally esteemed by market gardeners; somewhat like the Oxheart, but smaller in diameter, it grows about six inches long and is of the best quality. One of the best bunching varieties. Splendid for the home garden. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Rubicon. Very similar in shape and color to Chantenay. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Danvers. Although only half-long, this orange carrot will produce as great a weight per acre as any other sort, and it is therefore useful for stock as well as for the table. The flesh is closely grained, with little core, and the shape so smoothly cylindrical that it makes a particularly attractive root. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Oxheart or Guerande. The Guerande strain of the stump-rooted carrot is intermediate between the Half-Long and the French Horn, and is entirely distinct in its characteristics. It is a thick oval in shape, having a diameter of from three or four inches at the neck, and is rich orange in color. On hard, stiff soil carrots of the stump-rooted class do much better than larger growing varieties, and are more easily dug when mature. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

St. Valery. Gardeners who like the Danvers Carrot are sure to be pleased with this, as it has the same fine quality and is of more attractive shape. It is about two-thirds the length of the Long Orange and is much more symmetrical, tapering sharply to a point. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.



Chantenay Carrot

Long Orange. The standard carrot for main crop, and available for table use as well as stock feeding. It grows to a large size, and when well cultivated in deep light soil will usually average 10 or 12 inches in length, with proportionate diameter. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

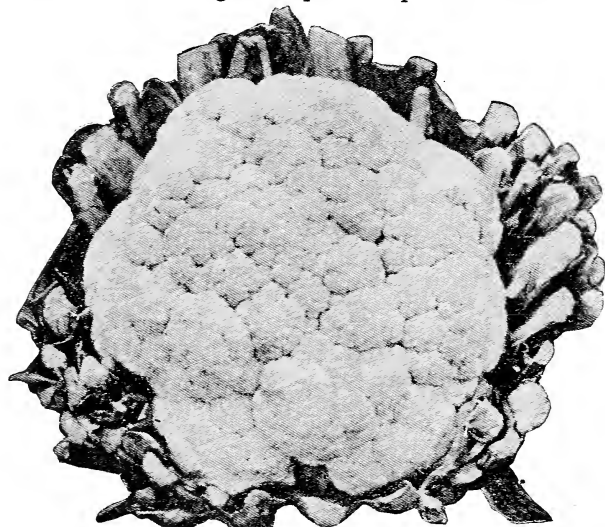
White Belgian. A very productive variety, which is grown exclusively for stock. Its large roots grow one-third out of the ground, the part covered being pure white. Oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER

(*Brassica Oleracea Botrytis*.)

Chou-fleur. Blumenkohl. Cavolfiore. Coliflor.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 4 ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow out of doors the last of September in a carefully-prepared bed $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, rolling or treading the surface if the weather be dry, and transplant into cold frames for protection during the winter; or in a gentle hot-bed in November, transplanted into cold frames, and set in the field early in April, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, allowing 18 inches between the plants. While in the frames the plants must be kept free from slugs, and if they appear, the soil and plants should receive a light sprinkling of lime. For a late crop, sow from the 15th of April to the 1st of July, transplanting in the same way as winter cabbage, and giving, if possible, rich, moist bottom land. The beds must be well weeded, and too much attention cannot be given to watering in dry seasons, as the leaves will droop, and the plant suffer seriously if this is neglected. The heads are blanched by drawing the leaves together and tying closely with raffia or strips of other soft material. They must always be cut before the "curd" begins to split and open into branches.



White Bouquet Cauliflower

Snowball. Probably the earliest variety, and like our Thoroughbred White Bouquet, is as equally celebrated. We recommend both selections unreservedly, but find that in different sections preference is often shown for one or the other, owing to the effects of various soils and climates. The Snowball is characterized by symmetry of head, beautiful color and shortness of stem. Pkt., 25 and 50 cts; oz., \$3.00; 2 ozs., \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.00; lb., \$35.00. Postpaid.

White Bouquet. A few days later than Snowball, this market gardeners' strain of Erfurt Cauliflower, in our judgment, is the finest that it is possible to produce. The superiority which we claim for it is particularly shown in its earliness, certainty of heading, splendid quality and well shaped heads of snowy whiteness. For an extra early variety the heads are quite large, altho on account of a very compact habit of growth the plants may be set very closely together and this characteristic

renders it especially valuable for forcing under sash if so desired. The stalk is so short that it is very slightly exposed, and the upright growth of outside leaves affords a great protection to the heart. In favorable seasons we have seen grown in this section specimens the equal of any produced on Long Island. Pkt., 25 and 50 cts; oz., \$3.00; 2 ozs., \$5.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.00; lb., \$35.00. Postpaid.

Dry Weather. Very similar to Danish Giant, and as its name implies is especially adapted to those sections which experience long seasons of hot, dry weather. Pkt., 25 and 50 cts; oz., \$3.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.00; lb., \$35.00. Postpaid.

CELERIAC

Celeri-rave. Knoll-Sellerie. Sedano-rapa. Apio-Nabo.

(Turnip Rooted Celery)

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill 4 ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow in drills $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep and 18 inches apart. This is a species of celery grown for its roots, which are really delicious when properly prepared, and also useful for flavoring soups, stews, etc. This vegetable has been quite neglected by Southern gardeners, but we can assure our readers it needs only an introduction to win universal favor. Cultivation is the same as for celery, except that no trenching or hilling is required. The size and quality of the roots depend upon the cultivation, and the ground should be frequently worked until the roots are full grown.

Giant Prague. This is the best and one of the largest varieties. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.



Giant Prague Celeriac

CELERY

(*Apium Graveolens*.)

Celeri. Sellerie. Sedano. Apio.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill! 4 ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. The cultivation of celery in a hot climate is attended with some difficulty, but while Southern celery is rarely so large as that grown in colder sections, it is not surpassed by any in firmness of grain and delicacy of flavor. Sow from April to July not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch deep in a moist place, lightly rolling or pressing the surface after sowing to facilitate germination. If the seed bed is very finely pulverized, the seeds may be simply scattered over the surface and then pressed into the soil with the hand or back of spade, the whole bed then covered with old bags until the seeds germinate. Our celery seed will never fail to grow when handled in that way. When the plants are 4 or 5 inches high, transplant into trenches 4 feet apart, leaving 6 to 9 inches between them. To have stocky plants it is advisable to shear off the tops of the plants in the bed once or twice before setting out. For the long-stalk varieties dig the trenches a foot deep and put 4 or 5 inches of thoroughly rotten manure on the bottom, covering that again with 3 inches of good soil. For the Dwarf and Half-Dwarf

kinds the trenches may be only 9 inches deep, and a little closer together. As the plants grow, draw the earth up gradually to keep the leaf stalks together, and water freely in dry weather. Finish hilling up in the fall, to blanch for use, but always avoid working the ground when it or the plants are wet. In many places the blanching is now done by means of boards laid against the rows.

Early Self-Blanching Varieties

Golden Self Blanching. This grand variety does not require as much labor as is necessary for the blanching of ordinary kinds, and it is very beautiful when matured, the heart being large, solid



Golden
Self-Blanching
Celery

and of a rich golden color and of the finest quality. Our Market Gardener's strain is grown in France from the originators stock and we strongly recommend it to those who grow celery either for home or market. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., 75 cts; ¼ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$7.00. Postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching (American Grown) Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

White Plume. Once a popular variety, because it does not require banking as other celeries do, on account of the stalks, portions of the inner leaves and heart being naturally white. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Winter Keeping Varieties

Easy Blanching. One of the most desirable of the half dwarf varieties for winter use that blanches to a beautiful creamy white and presents an attractive appearance when bunched. It is disease resistant, a good keeper, easy to blanch, with thick stalks of delicious flavor, that have nearly double the heart of other varieties. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

Giant Pascal. A deep green selection from the Golden Self-Blanching, and especially adapted to Southern cultivation. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Winter Queen. An exceptionally fine winter variety and especially recommended for its long keeping qualities. The stalks are of medium height, solid, crisp and of good flavor. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; ¼ lb., 90 cts; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Soup or Flavoring Celery

As most housekeepers know, celery seeds are extremely useful for flavoring soups, pickles, etc. Old seeds are as good for these purposes as new ones, and may be had very cheaply. Oz., 5 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

CHICORY

(*Chicorium.*)

Chicoree Sauvage. Chicorienwurz. Cicoria Selvatica. Achicoria.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 2 to 5 pounds for an acre. Sow from April to July ½ an inch deep in any light, rich loam, in drills 18 inches apart, and when the plants are large enough thin to 6 inches in the row. Witloof or French Endive is cultivated in the same way as ordinary Endive until the stalks are tall enough to be handled like celery. It blanches readily, and is a most delicious salad, very salable in all the great markets. For forcing, the roots should be lifted in the fall, cutting off the leaves, and stored in earth or some cool place until ready to force. In forcing, the parsnip-shaped roots should be placed upright 3 inches apart in trenches 18 inches deep, and about the same distance apart, leaving the top of the roots 9 inches below the level of the trench. If a very quick growth is desired, fill up the trench 10 inches above with fresh manure.



Witloof Chicory

Witloof. A winter salad, also known as French Endive. Most delicious when served with French dressing and eaten like Lettuce. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

It can also be used as a boiled vegetable prepared the same way as Cauliflower.

Large Rooted. The roots of this variety when dried, roasted and ground are utilized as a substitute for coffee. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

CHERVIL

(*Scandix Cerefolium.*)

(*Cerfeuil. Kerbel. Cerfoglio. Perifollo.*)

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch deep and 18 inches apart; 2 to 5 pounds for an acre. Sow from April to June in shallow drills, and cultivate in general as advised for parsley. It may be transplanted if desired.

Curled. The leaves of the Curled Chervil are adapted to most of the uses made of parsley; such as flavoring soups and stews or garnishing dishes. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

CHIVES

(*Allium Schoenoprasum.*)

1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 1 to 3 pounds for an acre. Sow in March or September in drills $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep and 18 inches wide, giving the same general culture as for onions. Chives are perennial onion-like plants perfectly hardy, and especially valuable in the market because they are ready for use early in the spring. Only the leaves are used, these being cut as freely as desired, since fresh ones appear quickly after every cutting. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid. We can also supply the roots in March and April at 50 cts. per clump or \$4.50 per dozen. Postpaid.

COLLARDS

(*Brassica Oleracea Vars.*)

Chou cabu. Blatterkohl. Collards. Cabu.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 4 ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow from March to July as directed for cabbage, either in beds to be transplanted when large enough, or in rows where the plants are to stand. The rows should be 3 feet apart, with the plants set 24 to 30 inches in the row.



Southern Short Stem Collard.

Southern Short

Stem. A great favorite in the South, where it will live, flourish, and yield a bountiful return in places where it would be almost impossible to raise cabbage heads. Though quite coarse in flavor until touched by frost, it then becomes peculiarly sweet and tender. The crop is usually quite profitable. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

White Cabbage.

This popular Collard forms a sort of head, and is more attractive in appearance as well as of finer quality than the Southern Short Stem, although the latter is better to carry through the winter. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

CORN

(*Zea Mays.*)

Mais. Mais. Mais. Mais.

A pint weighs about three-quarters of a pound. A bushel of sweet corn weighs about 56 lbs., and a bushel of sugar corn about 40 lbs. N. B.—Seed corn being liable to heat when left in bulk, we strongly advise that it be spread or kept well ventilated until wanted for planting.

CULTURE. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of corn is sufficient for a row of 100 feet, 6 to 10 quarts being allowed to the acre. Plant from April to July, 1 inch deep in rows 3 feet apart, leaving 18 inches between the plants. The small extra early varieties may be planted as close as 2 feet if the ground has been heavily fertilized. If many side shoots appear, break them off and keep the soil well cultivated around the stalks. As sugar corns are very sensitive to cold and damp weather, they should never be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm. In shipping green corn, care must be exercised to avoid using too large a package, as it heats very easily. Ventilated baskets or crates holding a bushel make the best package.

EXTRA EARLY

(*Sweet Corns.*)

Tait's Thoroughbred Fifty Day. For some time we have been trying to get a corn that would be as early and hardy as Adams Extra early, but with a larger and prettier ear. In this new variety we think we have secured what will prove for those growing early "roasting ears" an ideal extra early variety. The corn is nearly as early as Adam Extra Early, but with ears nearly twice the size. The stalk grows about five feet high, producing two ears that will average from ten to twelve inches in length and of splendid quality. The cob is of medium size with straight rows of grains that fill out to the end of the cob. It is remarkably hardy;

can be planted the same time as Adams Extra Early, and should prove a very profitable sort, but should only be planted in strong land heavily fertilized. This and Norfolk Markets are also the best early sweet corns for the home garden, but of course are not equal in quality to sugar corns. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$7.50. Delivered.

Adams's Extra Early: A well known stock, which is largely grown by Southern shippers because it is the earliest corn in cultivation. The ears, although very small and of indifferent quality, can usually be cut about six weeks after the date of planting. A crop of this corn cannot be made upon land which is not strong and well fertilized. Pkt., 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10 cts; lb., 20 cts; 2 lbs., 35 cts; 4 lbs., 65 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$4.50. Delivered.

EXTRA EARLY

(All Sugar Corns.)

Premo Being 'practically as hardy as the Extra Early Adams, of better quality and with much larger ears, this should prove valuable to our Southern customers who grow corn for shipment. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$6.25. Delivered.

Golden Bantam. This extra early yellow sugar corn although small in stalk and ear, has become a general favorite on account of its sweetness. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$7.50. Delivered.

Tait's Thoroughbred Golden.

Prize. Pronounced by one of our greatest Corn experts the finest early yellow sugar yet introduced. Those who like yellow sugar corn will find this very much larger and almost as early as Golden Bantam and of the same good quality. It produces a heavy stalk, generally bearing two ears, and the grains remain soft longer than most kinds. The husk is heavy, affording protection from worms and "smut." One of the best sugar corns for the home garden. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 25 cts; lb., 40 cts; 2 lbs., 75 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$10.00. Delivered.

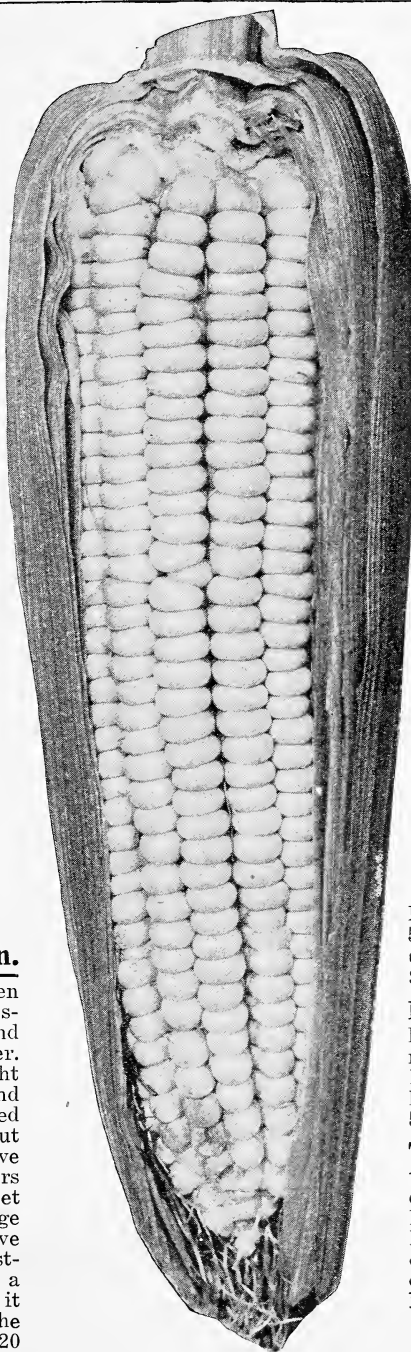
EARLY

(Sweet Corns.)

Tait's Thoroughbred Early Morn.

This new variety is a cross between Adams Early and sugar corn, possessing the earliness of the former and some of the sweetness of the later. The cob is of medium size with straight rows of grain that fill out to the end of the cob. (See photograph). Seed planted in April will mature ears in about sixty days. The stalks grow about five feet in height, producing two large ears that are generally not more than two feet from the ground, and has so little foliage that it may be planted as close as twelve inches in the row. All growers of "roasting ears" for market should give it a trial. For the home garden, however, it is not as good as Norfolk Market, or the sugar varieties. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$7.50. Delivered.

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk Market. Our wonderful and now famous Norfolk Market Corn has practically driven Adams Early and all other early corns out of cultivation, and may be said to have revolutionized the



Tait's Early Morn Corn

growing of early corn, since one is now perfectly safe in handling that crop, whereas it was formerly one of the most speculative. If unsalable in the green state, the old kinds were worthless, but Tait's Norfolk Market is valuable when matured. Unlike the early varieties which have heretofore been considered standard, it is a really handsome corn, and valuable aside from its availability for "roasting ears," the ears attaining an average length of over eight inches, with about sixteen rows to the ear. As will be seen from our photograph, the rows are beautifully regular, and the cob is covered to the very tip. When in a green state the grains are very plump and milky, and by many people it is even preferred to the sugar varieties. Letters received from points all over the country show that it is popular in all markets, for consumers soon discover that its quality accords fully with its prepossessing appearance. We believe this corn supplies one of the proverbial "long-felt wants," there having been no shipping corn up to the time of its introduction which really filled the gap between the little extra early varieties and the later sorts. Tait's Norfolk Market Corn is sold in sealed packages and bags, and none should be accepted without our well-known seal. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 50 lbs., \$5.00. Delivered.

Adams' Early. Ten days later than the Extra Early Adams, but somewhat larger, and the leading early corn up to the introduction of Tait's Early Morn and Tait's Norfolk Market. Pkt., 5 cts; ½ lb., 10 cts; lb., 20 cts; 2 lbs., 35 cts; 4 lbs., 65 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$4.50. Delivered.

Delicious Cream. This variety, while having a tempting name, will be found much inferior to Tait's Norfolk Market. Pkt., 5 cts; ½ lb., 10 cts; lb., 20 cts; 2 lbs., 35 cts; 4 lbs., 65 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$4.50. Delivered.

Truckers' Favorite. A selection from the Early White Dent, useful either for early roasting ears or for early dry corn. For roasting ears not near as good as Norfolk Market. Pkt., 5 cts; ½ lb., 10 cts; lb., 15 cts; 2 lbs., 25 cts; 4 lbs., 45 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.50. Delivered.

EARLY

(All Sugar Corns.)

Tait's Thoroughbred Giant. Under proper cultivation, the ears of Early Giant Variety are upwards of 8 inches in length and have not less than 10 rows, the grains being unusually deep. The cob is white, and the ear tapers so little that

the well-rounded point is nearly as thick as the bottom. The flavor is as good as any except perhaps the Country Gentleman; it remains a long time in the milky state. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$6.25. Delivered.

Howling Mob. This variety is very similar to Metropolitan, only a few days later than the Extra Earlies and is of good quality. The stalk grows about five feet high, and usually will produce two medium-sized ears, with ten or twelve rows of pearly white grain. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$6.25. Delivered.

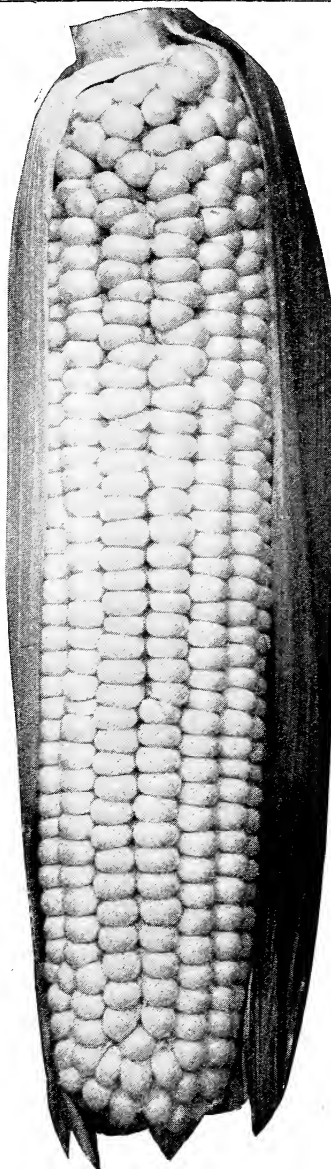
Golden Cream. An early yellow variety, that came from crossing Golden Bantam and the Country Gentleman, and is sometimes called "Yellow Country Gentleman," having the irregular grains of the latter. The stalks grow about four and one-half feet high, bearing two or more ears about five inches in length. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$6.25. Delivered.

LATE

(All Sugar Corns.)

White Evergreen. The universal reputation of Stowell's Evergreen Sugar Corn will ensure a welcome for this greatly-improved strain, the cob and grain of which are both pure and white; with all the sweetness and tenderness characteristic of the old stock. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$6.25. Delivered.

Stowell's Evergreen. For the main crop this was long considered the most valuable variety of sugar corn, as it remains green for a long time, and is usually more exempt from worms in the ear than most sorts in the South. The grain is deep and exceptionally well flavored, but the introduction of White Evergreen has put it in second place. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$6.25. Delivered.



Tait's Giant Sugar Corn

Country Gentleman. All who have grown the Country Gentleman Corn agree in pronouncing it one of the very best sorts, and almost all gardens use it for the late crop of table corn. It is of particularly fine flavor, very milky and tender and has an unusually small cob. The ears average eight inches or more in length, and a stalk will sometimes produce as many as four full-sized ears. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$6.25. Delivered.

Black Mexican. The grains of this corn are black when matured, but a beautiful white when young. It is very sweet, and has won great favor in many parts of the country, although it is less desirable than many other sorts. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$6.25.

Late Mammoth. The largest sugar corn which we have, and strongly recommended on account of size, quality and productiveness, but it is very late. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$6.25. Delivered.

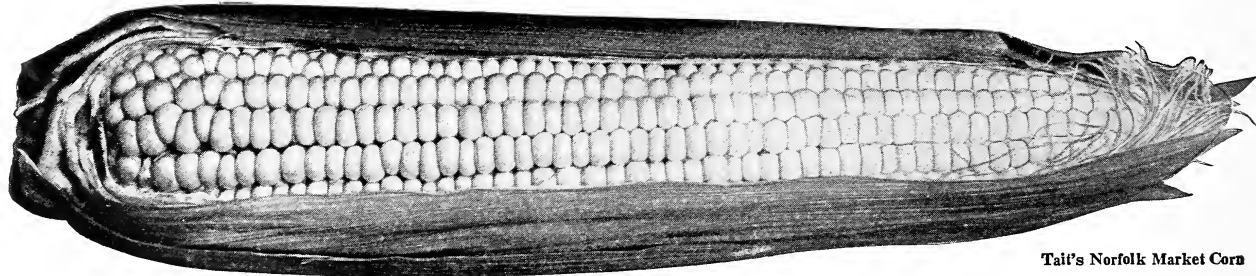
POP CORN

(Zea Everta.)

White Rice. This variety is regarded as the best pop-corn for commercial use, as it yields more than any other, and is all that could be desired for popping. The fodder makes good green food, and it is sometimes planted exclusively for that purpose. Lb., 25 cts. Postpaid.

Ruby. There is little, if any difference between this and the ordinary White Rice except as to color, which is a beautiful red, and even this distinction disappears after popping. Lb., 25 cts. Postpaid.

Queen's Golden. Bright yellow in its natural state, this pops to snowy white and is of the best quality. The ears are very large for pop-corn and are really quite decorative. Lb., 25 cts. Postpaid.



Tait's Norfolk Market Corn

White Pearl. This beautiful round grain, from which the name of Pearl is derived, makes this a much more easily shelled variety than White Rice and for small growers it will be found excellent. Lb., 25 cts. Postpaid.

FIELD CORN

(See Index)

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

(*Valerianella Olitoria*.)

Mache. Feldsalat. Valeriana. Canonigos.



Corn Salad

CULTURE. 2 ounces are sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 3 to 5 pounds will sow an acre. If wanted for winter and early spring salad, the seed should be sown in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in September, or it may be sown in April, giving in general the same treatment as spinach. If sown early in the spring it will be ready to cut in about 2 months, but it is much better flavored in cold weather. Manure the ground well before sowing, and keep down the weeds and grass.

Large Seeded. A quick-growing salad, which should be in every garden. In the South it is perfectly hardy, growing vigorously during any except

freezing weather. Properly served with a well-made dressing, it is far superior in flavor to the salads most in general use. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

CRESS

(*Lepidium Sativum*.)

Cresson Alenois. Garten-Kresse. Agretto. Berro.

CULTURE. 1 ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds will sow an acre. As curled cress soon runs to seed and then becomes useless, it is well to sow at intervals of 10 or 12 days from March to October $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, allowing 6 to 9 inches between the plants. To secure the best germination of the seed press the earth over them firmly with spade or light roller.

Curled. This variety of Pepper Grass is much liked as a component of salads on account of its characteristic flavor. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Upland. A perennial variety resembling Water Cress which thrives on almost any soil. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

WATER CRESS

(*Nasturtium Officinale*.)

Cresson de Fontaine. Brunnen-Kresse. Nasturizio. Aquatico. Berro.

CULTURE. 1 ounce will produce about 3000 plants. It does best sown in the early spring in shallow water, beside a running stream, but may be readily grown in any moist soil or in a damp hot bed if not allowed to be too warm. Water Cress will often grow luxuriantly in an ordinary ditch, provided the soil never becomes dry and baked.

Water Cress. This delicious piquant salad is universally esteemed, and would be more commonly grown but for a general impression that it succeeds only in a brook. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75. Postpaid.

CUCUMBER

(*Cucumis Sativus*.)

Concombre. Gurken. Cetriolo. Pepino.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, or 50 hills; 2 to 4 pounds are required for an acre in hills, or from 10 to 15 pounds if sown in drills. Cucumbers may be sown from April until August, but for the main crop the seed should be sown in the open ground as soon as danger of frost is past. While the usual way of sowing is to put the seed in hills, 4 by 6 feet, the method employed around Norfolk is to drill the seed $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep in rows 6 feet apart, between garden peas, which act as a drill, and thinned to 3 or 4 plants in the hill. When drilled, 2 or more sowings are made, and thinned to 1 plant every 12 inches apart. The young plants are often attacked by insects, and should not be thinned out until they are large enough to be safe. The cucumbers should be gathered as fast as they are produced, whether they are wanted or not, as the vines will otherwise cease to bear. As cucumbers are very liable to a certain disease known as Cucumber Blight, the vines should be kept sprayed with Bordeaux mixture from the time they begin to run.

Extra Early Varieties

Tait's Thoroughbred Model Forcing. In symmetry, productiveness, and uniformity of size, this famous strain of cucumber is easily superior to every other in cultivation, and we believe it is also the least affected by extremes of heat and cold. The vine is of extraordinary hardiness, resisting disease and unfavorable weather, better than any other extra early sort, and the cucumbers seldom sunburn. The fruit is fairly long, averaging nine inches, and its beautiful proportions—well shown in our photograph—

originally suggested its name of "The Model Cucumber." Experienced growers will know how to appreciate its habit of setting the first cucumbers so closely around the hill that they are often really piled together. The color is a luxuriant green, so permanent that the fruit must be very ripe, indeed, to show any yellow. Our readers are cautioned against buying Model Cucumbers in unsealed packages, as many seedsmen are trading upon its reputation, and heavy losses have been sustained by truckers who supposed they were getting our Thoroughbred strain. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Model (Bud Fruit Seed). For culture under glass, we offer this seed, which has been saved from only perfect Model cucumbers of the first setting. Nothing finer for hotbeds or greenhouses can be had at any price, and we believe it will surpass in productiveness every other strain in cultivation. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts; lb., \$3.75. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Ideal Forcing. This variety on good soil it is so very deep in color as to appear almost

black, and since the color of a cucumber is such a factor in its market value, there are many who would esteem it "Ideal" for this point alone, but it is also remarkably early. The shape is nearly perfect, flesh firm, of splendid quality, and after thorough field tests, we offer it as the best-colored and earliest cucumber, and all gardeners who put these qualities first will find in it their ideal. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Davis Perfect. The darkest green of all the White Spine varieties, but rather late, a shy bearer, producing a large percentage of misshapen and unmarketable fruits. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Earliest of All. This new variety is extra early, of medium length, attractive dark color, and very prolific. Market gardeners should give it a trial. Pkt., 5 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Early Fortune. Later than Model, Ideal, or Earliest of all, this variety is a good length, shape and color, and a favorite with some growers. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Klondike. A medium early White Spine cucumber, of an attractive shape. It retains its dark green color through long shipments and is a favorite with growers in the extreme South. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Perfected Arlington. This is a forcing strain of the well known Arlington White Spine, but it is not as early or as dark as Ideal, nor as symmetrical or productive as Model. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Prosperity. A recent introduction of splendid quality, rich color, fine flavor, handsome, early, and

very prolific. Pkt. 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Japanese Climbing. In small gardens where space is limited this will be useful as it can be grown on poles or trellis. The fruit is quite long, of dark green color, excellent quality and sets its fruit from early summer until frost. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Pickling Varieties

Cool and Crisp. This agreeably suggestive name has been given to a cucumber which is of great value in the family garden, as it is extra early, well colored, a continuous bearer, and equally good for slicing or pickling. The flesh is thick, tender and crisp. Very prolific. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Everbearing. One of the best cucumbers for pickles and very appropriately named, as it bears continuously through the season as long as the fruit is picked. It is amazingly productive, very early but cannot be recommended for any purpose except pickling as its size is too small to compete with our Model or Ideal. For pickling however it is just what is wanted, and its dark green color is an additional recommendation. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

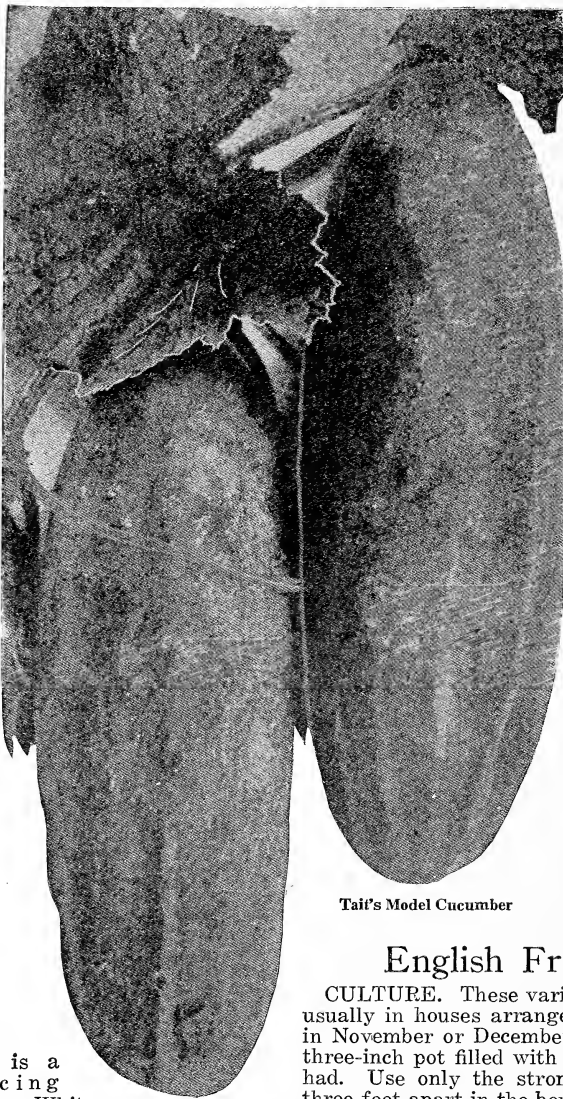
London Long Green. An old favorite of good shape, length and color, but late. It is firm-fleshed and very crisp with few seeds, and makes good pickles. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Gherkin. Sometimes called Burr Cucumber and grown exclusively for pickles. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

English Frame Cucumbers

CULTURE. These varieties are grown only under glass, usually in houses arranged for forcing vegetables. Plant in November or December, putting four or five seeds in a three-inch pot filled with soil as rich and loamy as can be had. Use only the stronger plants, and set them about three feet apart in the benches, training to wires overhead. Unless bees have access to the blossoms, artificial fertilization will be necessary.

Telegraph. One of the best varieties and is generally preferred by experienced growers on account of its great length, perfect shape and productiveness. Pkt., 35 cts; oz. ; lb., . Postpaid.



Tait's Model Cucumber

DANDELION

(*Taraxicum Dens-Leonis.*)

Pissenlit. Lowenzahn. Dente di Leone. Diente de Leon.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 4 to 6 pounds for an acre. Although many persons in the South will be rather incredulous, the cultivated dandelion is one of the most wholesome and agreeable of salads. It is perennial, and can be cut very early in the spring, as the leaves are among the first to appear. Sow in July or August $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, making the drills about 18 inches apart, leaving 9 to 12 inches between the plants. Cultivate well throughout the growing season, and do not attempt to cut at all until the following spring.

Tait's Thoroughbred Cabbaging. This greatly improved dandelion is now the favorite with French gardeners. The thick, fleshy leaves form a head somewhat like that of the cabbage collard, and are of specially good flavor, blanching almost naturally. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., 75 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.50. Postpaid.

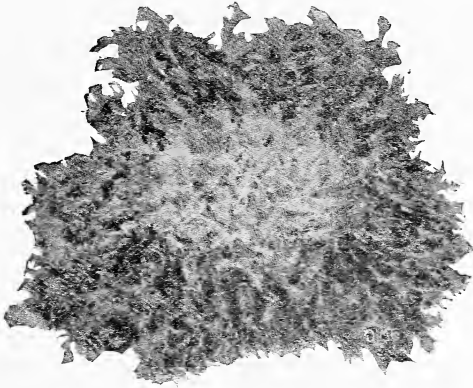
French Garden. This is the common dandelion, and has practically gone out of use since the introduction of the variety described above. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

ENDIVE

(*Chicorium Endivia.*)

Chicoree Endive. Endivien. Indivia. Endivia.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 4 pounds will drill an acre, or 1 pound will produce enough plants to set out an acre. This plant is by no means appreciated in America, being altogether unknown in many sec-



Green Curled Endive

tions. It is a delicious salad, especially when served with lettuce, and universally regarded as very wholesome. Nothing is prettier than endive for garnishing and we urge all our readers to introduce it in their gardens. Sow from April to September, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep in 18-inch rows, thinning the plants when about 2 inches high to 9 inches in the row. Cultivation about the same as for lettuce, except that the green sorts have to be blanched. When the leaves have grown to about 8 inches, gather them in the hand and tie together with soft twine or raffia, allowing 2 or 3 weeks for the blanching to be completed.

Broad Leaved Batavian. (*Escarolle*) A very popular kind, the inner leaves forming a sort of head, which blanches to a creamy white. It stands cold weather, can be used as a salad or cooked and served as spinach. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Green Curled. The standard variety, very hardy, with deep green leaves that are finely crinkled and curled. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

White Curled. Very similar to Green Curled, but with light green leaves that do not require tying up to blanch. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

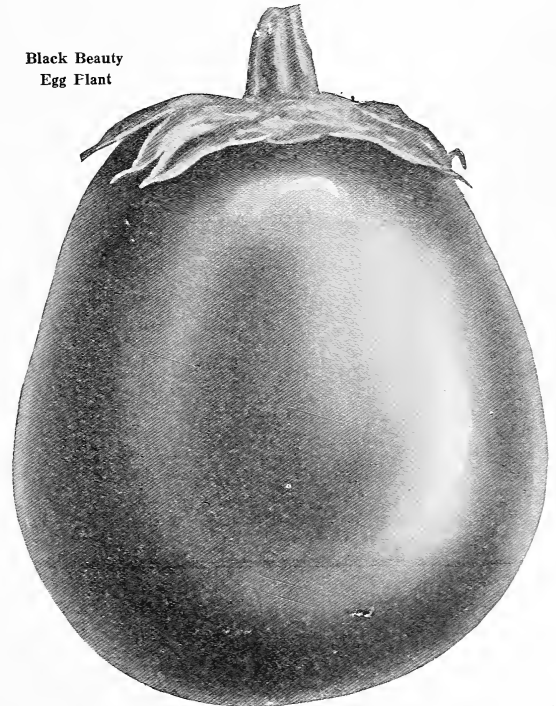
EGG PLANT

(*Solanum Melongena.*)

Aubergine. Eierpflanze. Petronciano. Berengena.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 6 ounces will usually produce enough plants to set an acre. As the seeds are not of vigorous germination and require much greater heat than is necessary or desirable for other plants, they should be carefully sown in a specially prepared hotbed. Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep in February or early March and keep the sash on until the plants appear, after

Black Beauty
Egg Plant



which air must be given on warm days, close attention being given them during the earliest stages, as the young plant is exceedingly delicate. When 2 or 3 inches high prick them out into small pots to induce stockiness, and, if possible, transplant again into a larger size, since with every transfer the plant gains strength. Our Norfolk growers use a basket about 6 inches square, without a bot-

tom, made by folding a slat that comes for that purpose, so as to be easily removed when the plants are set in the field. While very cheap, these give admirable results. Do not risk setting out the plants in the open ground too early, as a single cold night will sometimes seriously check the growth and probably cause the first blossoms to drop. When the weather has turned permanently warm, set them in the field in rows 4 feet wide, leaving 3 feet between the plants. The ground must be very heavily manured and earth kept well drawn up around the stems; nothing is so attractive to the potato bug, and care must be taken while the plants are small to keep them picked off daily. Outdoor sowings should not be made before May.

Black Beauty. A splendid variety, popular along the entire coast, and especially valued on account of its earliness. The fruit is somewhat egg-shaped, and the color such a rich dark purple that the name of "Black Beauty" is quite justified. A very desirable sort for market as it does not turn gray until really unfit for food. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 65 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.50. Postpaid.

Florida High Bush. About the same color as Tait's Perfection, but not as early, this variety is liked by market gardeners in the extreme South, especially Florida. It is very hardy, productive, and stands shipping well. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Perfection. This superb strain, until the introduction of Black Beauty, was regarded by Southern market gardeners as the finest Egg Plant. The fruit is a regular oval, very smooth and rarely showing any tinge of yellow or red, the deep purple skin having almost the lustre of satin. No other variety compares with it as to productiveness, but the Black Beauty can usually be cut 10 days earlier. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 65 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.50. Postpaid.

FLORENCE FENNEL

(*Foeniculum Dulce.*)

Fenouil de Florence. Fenchel. Finnochio di Napoli Hinojo.

A delicious Italian vegetable which tastes quite like celery, but sweeter and more delicate in flavor. Sow at intervals from March to July ½ an inch deep, and 18 inches apart, and when the plants are large enough, thin to 8 inches in the row and cultivate frequently. The enlarged leaf-bases are usually boiled in preparation for the table, but the bottom and stalk are blanched by drawing the earth up to them like celery. This is usually done when the enlargement of leaf stalk at base is about the size of a hen's egg, and in about 10 days cutting may begin and continue as the plants increase in growth. Pkt., 5 and 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 90 cts; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

GARLIC

(*Allium Sativum.*)

Ajo. Knoblauch. Aglio.

Many people prefer garlic to any other flavoring for soups or stews. Garlic is propagated from small bulbs, which multiply by division, and these should be put in the ground in March or April, being set 4 to 6 inches apart in the row, with the rows 18 inches apart. 13 pounds will set a row a 100 feet long, 4 or 500 pounds to an acre. The most suitable soil is a rich loam, and the cultivation and care of the crop are about the same as those given onions. They will keep for a long time if stored in a well-ventilated room. Lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

GHERKIN

(See Cucumber.)

HORSERADISH

(*Cochlearia Armoracea.*)

Rabano Picante. Meerettig. Rafano.

It seems that there is always a good market for well-grown roots, and most persons would be astonished to know how many thousands of tons of horseradish are annually required to satisfy the demand. Soil for horseradish should by all means be deep, and the richer it is the larger and more salable will be the roots. The cuttings should be placed in rows not less than 2½ feet apart, 3 inches deep, allowing from 9 to 12 inches between the plants in the row. It will be noted that the cuttings have one end cut at an angle, and care must be taken to see that this slanting end is put down. When the ground is well warmed, the cuttings shoot up luxuriant leaves and the crop is then cultivated much as corn would be. 100 cuttings are enough for a row of 100 feet. 10,000 are required for an acre, and we advise planting in either March or April, although May is not too late. Nothing is more easily grown, and many gardeners will find it convenient to put the cuttings between cabbage or some other winter crop, the horseradish making little growth until spring is well advanced. The roots are plowed out like potatoes in the fall, trimmed neatly, and can usually be satisfactorily sold at once; if desired, they may be held through the winter, and it should be noted the root continues to grow in diameter long after the tops have died down.

Maliner Kren. The remarkable Bohemian horseradish which, in a few years, has revolutionized this crop in the United States. The root is enormous, almost pure white, and it is peculiarly fine in flavor, being free from all rankness. Our cuttings are from the original stock imported by the Department of Agriculture and carefully grown. Dozen, 40 cts; 100, \$2.00. Postpaid.

KALE

(*Brassica Rapa Acephala.*)

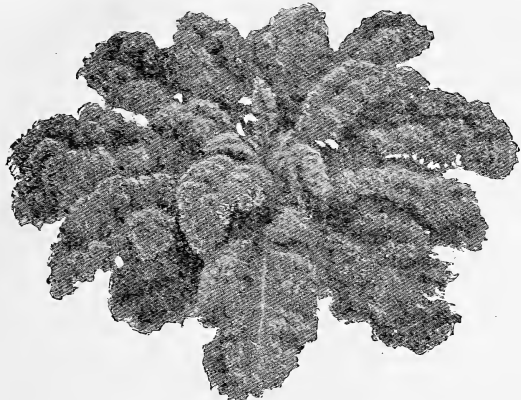
Chou Frise. Blatterkohl. Cavolo Verde. Breton Col.

CULTURE. 1 ounce of either Green Curled or Plain Kale or 2 ounces of Scotch are sufficient for 100 feet of drill. For an acre, 1½ pounds of either Green Curled or Plain, and from 3 to 7 pounds of the Scotch. Scotch Kale being particularly subject to the attacks of insects, both before and after coming up, it is necessary to sow it very thickly. Scotch Kale should be sown from the first to the last of August, and the Green Curled from the middle of August until the first of October. Plain Kale is sown nearly all the year round, either in drills or broadcast, and should be sown at intervals of 10 days in order to always have it tender. Sow ½ inch deep in rows 2½ feet apart, allowing from 6 to 10 inches between the plants, and cultivate as cabbage. Kale, being a very strong feeder, heavy manuring is necessary to make a good crop, and whenever the leaves show a tendency to turn yellow a top-dressing of guano should be given at once.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Dwarf Green Curled

Scotch. A bright green kale, which is grown extensively in the South for shipping during the winter, and of which we have the finest strain in existence. As it is never very tender, it is less desirable for family use than Tait's Favorite, but is much prettier, and, as a rule, more



Tait's Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale

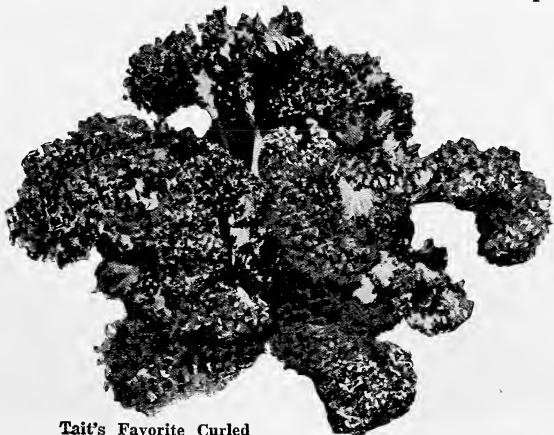
profitable for market. It is exceedingly dwarf, averaging little more than a foot in height and spreading widely, this habit of growth giving such protection to the stalk that cold weather rarely affects the plant. The leaves are intricately and most beautifully curled, and being hard and stiff, carry perfectly when packed. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lbs., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Dwarf Blue Curled

Scotch. The leaves of this Kale, as may be implied from the name, are of a dark, bluish-green, which, to some, is more attractive than the bright green of our Dwarf Green variety. The leaves will also stand for a longer time in the spring before turning yellow. It will not yield so much per acre as the green variety, but will usually command a higher price. Those who sow Scotch Kale largely should have a portion of their acreage in this sort. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 50 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Favorite Curled

Siberian. When we introduced this now celebrated Green Curled Kale it at once demonstrated its superi-

Tait's Favorite Curled
Siberian Kale.

ority to all strains then in cultivation, and was promptly adopted by all the best growers. It is hardy, very productive, grows rapidly and is very slow running to seed in the spring. The shape and curling of the leaf give it the appearance of an immense feather, and like the Scotch, it retains its stiffness a long time after being cut. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Plain. Gardeners who are unacquainted with this most useful of salads, sometimes called Norfolk Kale, Spring Sprouts and Hanover, have a pleasant surprise in store, for it is rapidly coming into universal cultivation in the South. While young it is very sweet and far more tender than any kind of kale, and the growth is so rapid that leaves may be cut in three weeks from seeding. Although usually sown in the spring, it may be sown in the fall, as it endures cold perfectly, and can be cut at any time during the winter. It has no value for shipping, but it is very desirable for local markets. Oz., 5 cts; ¼ lb., 15 cts; lb., 45 cts. Postpaid.

KOHL-RABI

(or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage)

(Brassica Caula Rapa.)

Chou-Rave. Kohlrabi. Cavola Rapa.
Colinabo.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. For an acre 1½ pounds. Sow ½ an inch deep from April to July, at intervals of 4 weeks, as the bulbs are best when gathered young and tender, which is usually when they are 2 or 3 inches in diameter. The rows are usually made 18 inches apart, and the plants are thinned from 6 to 10 inches, the thinnings being transplanted if wanted. Work well to keep down weeds, but avoid throwing any earth in the crown.

White Vienna
Kohl-Rab

Early White Vienna. The best variety of this useful vegetable the edible part of which is the enlarged globe-shaped stem. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

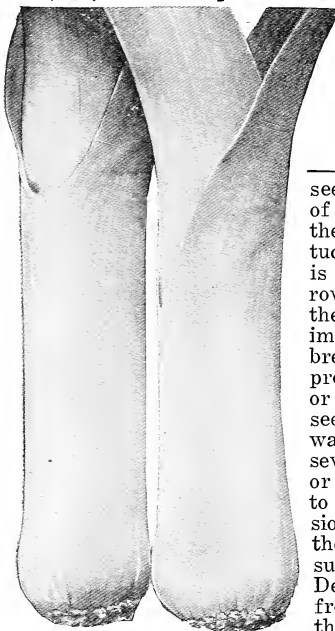
LEEK

(Allium Porrum.)

Poireau. Porree, Lauch. Perro. Puerro.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 4 to 6 pounds for an acre. Sow in February and March in drills ½ an inch deep and 9 inches apart, selecting light but rich soil. Thin to 1 inch and cultivate until the plants are 6 inches high. They are then ready for transplanting, and should be removed from the seed-bed carefully, the leaves being trimmed to half their length. Have the rows 18 inches apart, and set the plants with a dibble from 4 to 6 inches, allowing the earth to come almost to the leaves. Keep the soil well loosened, earthing up gradually as the leeks increase in size, so as to secure thorough blanching of the bottoms.

Monstrous Carentan. This will be found a very superior variety for market gardening, as the broad, thick stems are extra large. Good for either home or market. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts; lb., 2.25. Postpaid.



Monstrous Carentan Leek

American Flag.

An excellent hardy leek with long stems that are of good quality. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts; lb., \$2.25. Postpaid.

seed the last week of September in beds $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, and setting the plants in the open field during November. While lettuce may be set in rows 18 inches apart, it is generally set in beds 4 feet wide with 4 rows to the beds, leaving 9 inches between the plants. Shelter from the wind is of such immense advantage that if no natural wind breaks are available it pays handsomely to provide artificial ones made from cornstalks or cheap lumber. For the family garden, seed may be sown as late as October in a warm sheltered bed protecting it during severe weather with a covering of straw, or it may be transplanted into cold frames to head during the winter. For a succession, sow in beds from the last of March, to the middle of May, covering the seed thinly as directed, but taking care to firm the surface. For several years lettuce has been in great demand during November and December, and large quantities are now grown for that market, the seed being drilled from the middle of July to the middle of August in 10-inch rows on beds 4 feet wide at the rate of 5 pounds to the acre, and thinned to 9 inches when large enough.

Tait's Thoroughbred Earliest of All.

lettuce, either for pleasure or profit, will find it to their advantage to have a portion of their crop in this variety. As the name implies, it is the earliest heading lettuce in cultivation, and does equally as well under glass or in the open ground. The heads are of medium size, fold tightly, and are a rich creamy tint, the outside leaves being similar in color to those of the Big Boston. Few lettuce are handsomer in appearance or of better quality. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Big Boston.

A grand variety, and more universally used than any other lettuce. It is grown by Market Gardeners everywhere in the open ground for fall, in frames for early spring, and forced under glass for winter. Big Boston has broad, comparatively smooth but very stiff leaves surrounding



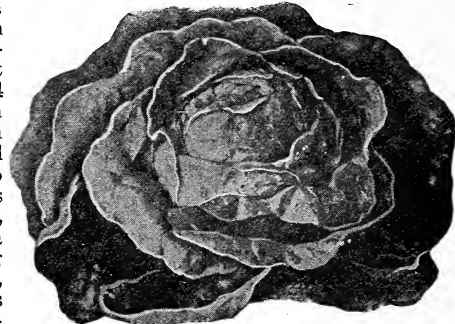
Big Boston Lettuce

LETTUCE

(*Lactuca Sativa*.)

Laitue. Lattich-Kopfsalat. Lattuga. Lechuga.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 8 ounces will produce enough plants to set out an acre. To raise the best of lettuce, rich soil with plenty of humus is needed, and we particularly recommend that it be planted after clover, whenever possible. Norfolk truckers treat the head varieties in the same way as cabbage, sowing the



Tait's Earliest of all Lettuce

a solid head of perfect form. The head is beautifully blanchd and in crisp tenderness is all that could be desired. After maturing the leaves often take on touches of brown. It keeps its fine quality longer after being cut than most other sorts thus giving it an added value for shipping. Our Thoroughbred strain is praised by Market Gardeners along the entire southern seacoast, and is as near perfection as a vegetable can be bred. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. postpaid.

Wayahead. A variety much like the May King, but a little earlier and larger. The tightly folded heads have a rich yellowish tint, and are tender and of good flavor. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

May King. For forcing or field culture, this early lettuce will be found most satisfactory.

The round head is a rich yellow, very solid, tender and of delicious flavor, making a most attractive appearance in its setting of light green leaves that have just a faint tint of brown. A splendid kind for the home garden. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Midsummer. Few crops are more profitable than summer lettuce, but the heat makes success extremely difficult in the South. In this strain we offer a lettuce which has given splendid results wherever grown in the South. It is unusually handsome, of the largest size, and more solid than most cabbage lettuce, while in quality it is all that could be desired. The outer leaves are a dull dark green splashed with brown, the heart being creamy yellow. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

New York. This variety, sometimes sold under the names of Wonderful and Los Angeles Market is becoming very popular in the South and East. It is a curled and crisp heading variety, medium large, dark green and slightly curled on the edges, while the head is well blanched and firm. Good for either spring, summer or fall sowing. Slow in running to seed. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; ¼ lb., 90 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

Iceberg. A beautiful curled or crisp heading sort that is good for either forcing or outdoor culture. Very similar to Hanson. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 65 cts; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Hanson. One of the best known of the old varieties, very slow in running to seed. The flattened head is white and the leaves light green, the inside blanching to a pure white, somewhat fringed on the edges. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

California Cream Butter. One of the sorts which are slow in running to seed, and, therefore, adapted to summer use. The head is of medium size, compact, and almost perfectly round; the outer leaves are a rich glossy green, splashed with brown markings. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.



New York or Wonderful Lettuce.

Unrivalled. A large, light, bright green heading lettuce similar in habit of plant to Big Boston but a trifle earlier maturing and having no red or bronze shading on the leaves. Heads are large, firm and of excellent quality. Sometimes called Improved Big Boston, Champion of All, and Simon's Cabbage Head. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Tennis Ball. (Black Seed.) One of the best heading lettuces, suitable for early planting outdoors and also for forcing. The plants are large, with thick, bright green leaves. They form very solid heads, the inner leaves blanching to a rich creamy white, and are crisp, tender, and buttery. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Grand Rapids. This loose leaved variety has become a favorite everywhere, especially in the West, but must not be used where a head lettuce is wanted. Of not the best quality when grown out of doors, but under glass it becomes tender and sweet. The leaves are light green, free from any brownish markings and are merely bunched together. The edges being daintly fringed, it is very decorative for garnishing, and is largely used for that purpose. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts. lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

ROMAINE or COS LETTUCE

White Paris. In the South too little attention has been given to Cos lettuce, but we find that gardeners are learning to appreciate their tenderness and delicious flavor. The Trianon is one of the earliest sorts and makes an excellent well blanched head if the leaves are tied together. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50.

Giant White.

This variety forms a large light green plant with the head well folded and nearly white, quite firm, but not so early as the White Paris. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.



White Paris
Cos Lettuce

MANGELS

(See Beet.)

MARTYNIA

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for a row of 100 feet in hills. 1 to 3 pounds for an

acre. If wanted early, the seed should be sown in a hot-bed and the seedlings transplanted into the open ground as soon as the weather becomes warm. The least troublesome culture, however, is to sow in April or May ½ an inch deep in hills 3 feet apart, thinning to a single plant in each hill.

Proboscidea. The pods of Martynia are universally liked for pickles, having a very agreeable piquancy. They should be gathered while small and tender, and pickled as soon as possible after being picked. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 65 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

MINT ROOTS

For the convenience of our customers, many of whom tell us they have great difficulty in getting mint for the kitchen garden, we have added to our list this most useful plant that can be set out either in the spring or fall. Once planted it increases with great rapidity, and a dozen or two plants are sufficient to start a bed for the family of ordinary size, planting the roots 2 inches deep and 12 inches apart. Growing mint from seeds will be found much less satisfactory than the use of the roots. 75 cts. per dozen. Postpaid.

MUSKMELON

(*Cucumis Melo.*)

Melon-Muscade. Melone. Popone. Muscate.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for a row of a 100 feet planted in hills; 3 pounds will plant an acre twice, more or less replanting being usually necessary. The melon delights in warm, rich soil with perfect drainage, and they can never be grown to perfection under unfavorable conditions. Very good melons, however, can be grown on almost any land if the trouble is taken to dig holes 2 feet square, filling them with a rich compost of wood-mould and cow-pen manure. Plant $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep from April to June in rows 6 feet apart, leaving not less than 4 feet between the hills, putting about 10 seeds to the hill. As insects are often very destructive, it is best not to thin at all until the plants are well started. When they are large enough to be safe, thin to 2 in a hill, and keep the ground mellow and free from weeds. Those who make a specialty of muskmelons will find it advantageous to start the seed under protection of glass, so as to have the plants ready by the time seeds could be usually planted in the open ground. For this purpose our Norfolk growers use baskets made after the fashion of a strawberry quart, without a bottom from a strip that is manufactured for that purpose. Transplanting from these boxes never checks plants in the least, as none of the roots are disturbed. Spraying is absolutely necessary for best results, and neglect of this means either total loss of the crop or inferior quality in what fruit is made.

Early Knight. Introduced by us fifteen years ago, this splendid melon still holds first place as the earliest green-fleshed variety of desirable shape and size, and for the past few years we have been unable to supply the demand. In shape it somewhat resembles Rocky Ford, but is ten days earlier, larger, and often shows a

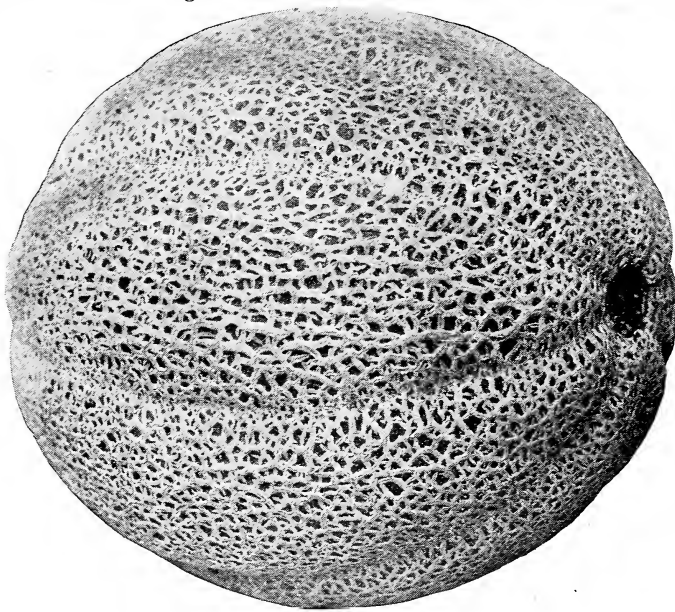
trifle more pointed at the stem end, the outside being handsomely netted. The flesh is very thick, edged with golden yellow, of splendid quality and having a sweetness indescribably delicious, with a remarkable aroma. Every grower of melons for either home or market should have a portion of their crop in this remarkable melon. Our Thoroughbred Strain of this melon outclasses all the strains commonly sold. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Bottomly. For the past five years this has been a very popular and profitable melon, coming in about ten days after our famous Knight. It possesses all the hitherto unequalled qualities of that melon, but is a shade smaller, and does not run quite so uniform, yet none of the fruit lack sweetness. Those who have grown the "Bottomly" unite in declaring it to be the best second early sort. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Jenny Lind. The Jenny Lind's "finesness" of flavor—quite distinct from the agreeable sweet of the average good melon—its convenient size, earliness, and the fact that a hundred may usually be cut without one proving really poor, have enabled it to hold its own a surprisingly long time against the newer and larger muskmelons.

This small flattened green fleshier sort needs no detailed description, and there are few people unfamiliar with it. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

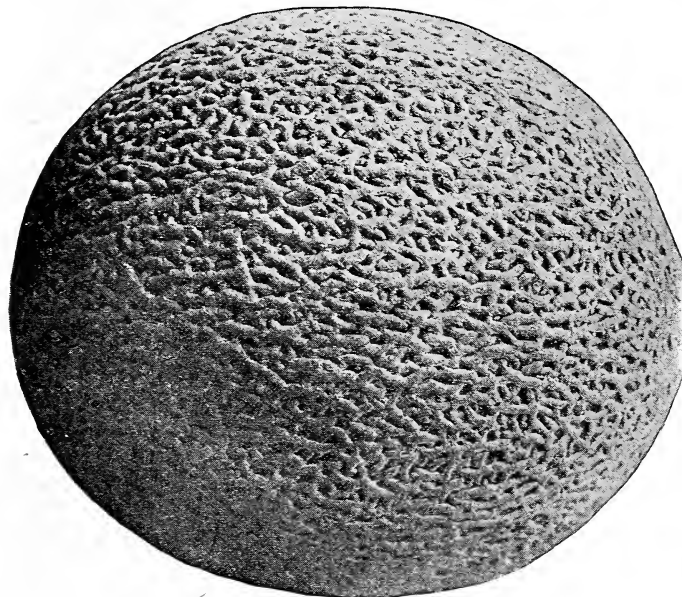
Rocky Ford. At maturity this widely grown melon is not a great deal larger than an extra fine orange, the rind light green in color and prettily netted, the flesh being about the same as the Jenny Lind in appearance. It is very sweet, but not equal in quality to the Knight, Bottomly, or Delicious Gold Lined. As is often the case with vegetables, the name means nothing at all, and "Rocky Fords" are to be had which have little in common with our Thoroughbred strain of this melon. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.



Tait's Bottomly Muskmelon

Delicious Gold Lined Rocky Ford. Listed under numerous names, this gold lined oval-shaped melon has undoubtedly the thickest flesh of any of the Rocky Ford type, and so completely netted that no ribs are shown. It is about the same earliness as the Bottomly, of delicious flavor, and the gold lining next to the seed cavity—which is extremely small—adds greatly to its attractiveness. In developing this melon, particular attention has been given to perfecting a melon that will stand long distance shipping. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Green Montreal. A Canadian introduction which is apparently best suited to that climate, although used in many other sections. The fruit grows large, round, somewhat flattened at the ends and covered with a dense netting, the quality of the flesh being first-class. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.



Delicious Gold Lined Rocky Ford Muskmelon

Honey Dew. This melon is a cross between an African melon and the Rocky Ford, and again crossed on the Hybrid Casaba. As its name implies, it is in reality as sweet as honey, with a flavor distinctly its own. The rind is smooth light green, changing to a creamy yellow when ripe; and the flesh green, very thick, fine grained, and can be eaten to the very rind. It is a little later than the Rocky Ford, and the average size is about six inches in diameter and seven inches in length. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Salmon-Flesh Melons

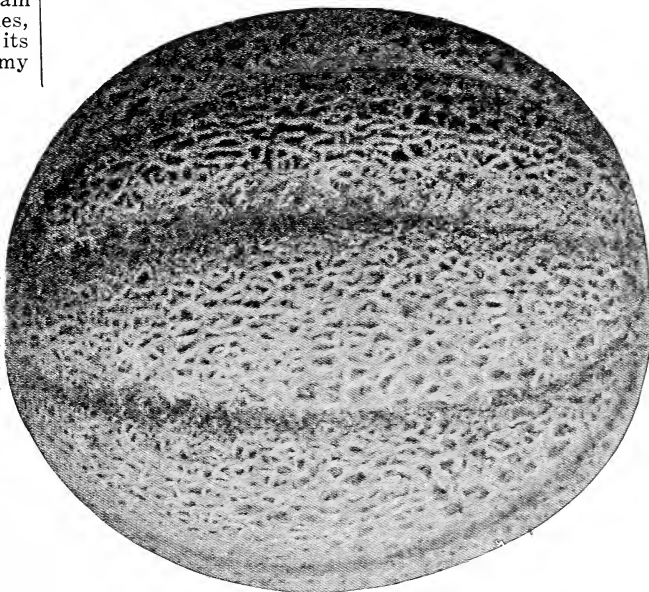
Tait's Thoroughbred Ideal. Whether Tait's Ideal is really what so many have pronounced it—"the finest muskmelon in the world"—is perhaps one of those questions of taste concerning which argument is useless, but it certainly combines an extraordinary number of valuable characteristics. Introduced by us more than twenty years ago, the melon is still very popular, and for the past four years has taken the prize over all other sorts at the Arkansas Valley Fair at Rocky Ford, Colorado. The Ideal is very early, of the medium size, attractive as to the exterior, deep-fleshed, richly colored, crystalline in grain, more exquisitely aromatic than any other sort, and absolutely unique in flavor. In productiveness it is probably unequalled, for we have actually cut from one vine twenty-four well-formed melons, nearly all of first-class quality, and groups of three or four perfect specimens lying so closely around the hill as to touch each other may be frequently seen in any well-cultivated field of Ideals. The color of the skin is nearly that of the Osage,

but the resemblance goes no further, as the Ideal is of altogether different shape and size, and is covered with an elaborate, well-defined mass of network. The flesh is so deeply colored as to look quite red, and the taste of a representative specimen is simply incomparable. In proportion to its size, it is easily the heaviest of all muskmelons, owing to the thickness and firmness of the flesh, qualities which enable it to endure much handling and long shipment. An irregular percentage of the melons show green flesh, the quality of which is identical with the salmon-fleshed fruit, but we have been unable to absolutely fix the type. What the Knight is to green-fleshed muskmelons, the Ideal is to the salmon-colored type. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Pollock 10-25. Under the direction of Professor Blinn, of the Colorado Experiment Station, this melon is an improvement over Pollock's No. 25, and while much smaller than our Ideal we consider it and Ideal the two best salmon-fleshed muskmelons. It is heavily netted, showing no ribs and is a splendid shipper. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Emerald Gem. This yellow-fleshed melon is extra early, of medium size, with a slight flattening at both ends, and has only moderate ribbing. The skin is deep emerald green and is usually comparatively smooth, although occasionally more or less netted. The flesh is remarkable for its thickness and crystalline texture, and is esteemed by many Southern shippers who cater to the Boston market. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Banana. Fruit of this variety is nearly two feet long when well grown, and the light yellow skin is entirely without netting or ribs. The orange flesh, while sometimes finely flavored, is generally of indifferent quality. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.



Tait's Ideal Muskmelon
The Finest Pink Fleshed Muskmelon in the World

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

GEO. TAIT & SONS

THOROUGHbred SEEDS

NORFOLK, VA.

WATERMELON

(*Cucurbita Citrullus*.)

Melon d' Eau. Wasser-Melone. Melone d' Aqua. Zandia.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for a row of a 100 feet in hills; 2 or 3 pounds will plant an acre in hills. A rich but light and well-drained soil is needed to produce the best results. Plant the seeds 1 inch deep from April to June in hills not less than 8 feet apart each way. Avoid planting until the warm weather has become settled, as the vine will never thrive if checked by cold, and it really pays to use the seed more lavishly than indicated above. Watermelon seeds have so many enemies that defective stands are almost the rule rather than the exception, and sometimes the delay from replanting means failure of crop; no matter how many seeds are put in the hill, they should each be pushed in separately in order to guard against a bird or other destroyer making a clean sweep of the pocket. After the first plowing, cultivation must be shallow and the crop "laid by" as soon as the ground is well covered.

Tom Watson. The most popular shipping melon to date, and a very good sort for the home garden. In shape it is long, dark green showing very distinctly a fine veining under its general color. One of its specially attractive characteristics is the high permanent gloss, the fruit always looking as if it had just left the vine. No melon in cultivation is more uniform in size, shape and coloring, scarcely any being under desirable size. In quality it ranks with the best melons, the luscious crimson flesh is very sweet and of the best flavor. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts! lb., 80 cts. Postpaid.

Indian Chief. Very similar to Tom Watson and a splendid shipping variety. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 80 cts. Postpaid.

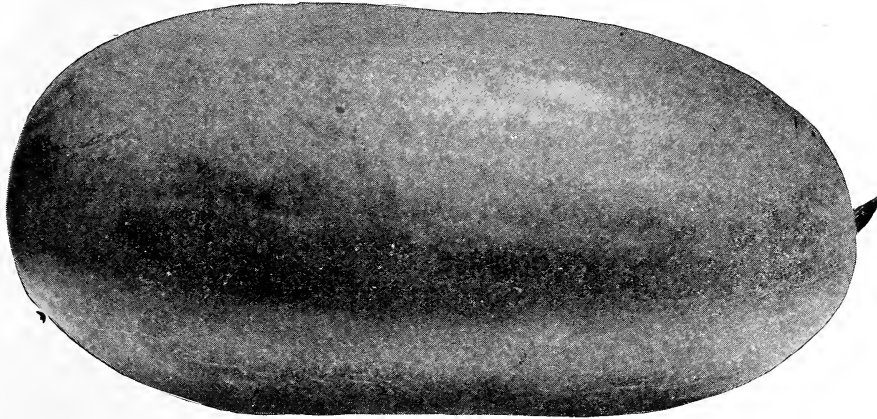


Tom Watson Watermelon.

The melons in the photograph were the average of Mr. W. T. Perry's first cutting of about seven thousand melons.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

Irish Grey. A recent introduction of very hardy nature and one of the surest melons to make a crop. The rind is yellowish grey, mottled, quite thin but exceedingly tough, and on account of its color, does not sunburn like the dark green varieties. The flesh is bright sparkling red, very sweet, firm, and of splendid flavor. It is a good shipping melon, remarkably productive, averaging in size nearly as large as Tom Watson, and produces 25% more saleable melons than most sorts. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.



Irish Grey Watermelon.

General Pershing. This splendid melon, of large size and with greenish grey rind very similar to Irish Grey and has the same splendid qualities. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Excel. A long, dark green melon with an exceedingly tough rind, free from core and hard centers. Its carrying and keeping qualities are equal to that of Tom Watson, and the flesh is deep red, very sweet and tender. The seed are of two colors, both of which are often found in the same melon. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 80 cts. Postpaid.

Kleckley Sweet. Known also as Monte Cristo, this melon for local markets or the family garden will be found most desirable, as it is one of the sweetest varieties in cultivation. It is long, with a dark-green rind, and remarkable for the brilliancy as well as the tenderness of the red flesh. When cut, a ripe melon will crack ahead of the knife like thin glass—a sign which all who are familiar with watermelons will recognize as the surest indication of delicate, crystalline flesh. This and Florida Favorite are the two best melons for the family garden, but with such a brittle rind should never be subjected to the jars and rough handling of railroads. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 80 cts. Postpaid.

Florida Favorite. There are few

watermelons equal to this in sweetness and tenderness, but it is rather undersize. The shape is oblong and the color of the rind dark green with light green stripes. The flesh is really melting, having less fibre than any other except perhaps Kleckley Sweet. Notwithstanding the introduction of so many large fine melons, we still have quite a demand

for it for the home garden and it is still holding its own for all local markets, so great is its reputation for uniformly good quality. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

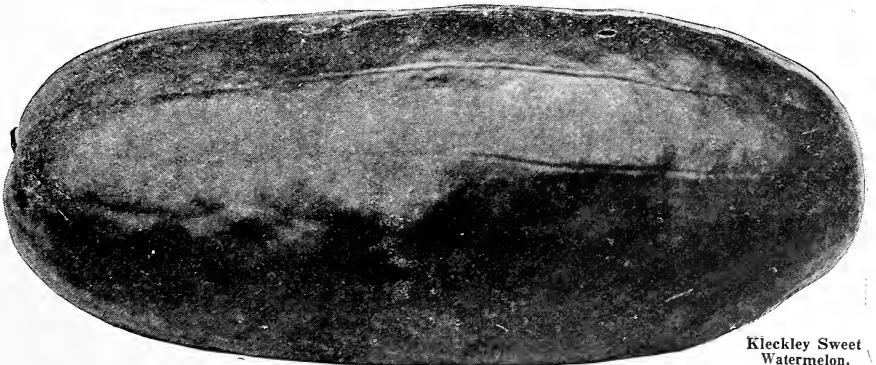
Wonderful Sugar. A handsome oblong melon and a good variety for home use or local markets. In shape and markings it is not unlike the Georgia Rattlesnake, though totally different in other respects. Remarkable for its sweetness. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Georgia Rattlesnake.

This melon, known also as the Striped Gypsy, is an oblong variety with decided stripes of light and dark green. The rind is tough and rather thick while the flesh is bright red and of splendid quality. It attains a large size, is particularly handsome and can be shipped perhaps as far as any other kind. A splendid variety for late use. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Shaker Blue. The rind of this melon is dark green, striped with bands of lighter green, but when ready for market, has the appearance of being a solid bluish green color. The flesh is bright red, crisp and well flavored. In quality it is the best of the large round watermelon. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Halbert Honey. For sections where the summers are short, this fine melon appears to be ideal, as it is a remarkably rapid grower. It is a little smaller than the Kleckley Sweet—to which it bears a close resemblance—and is almost of equal quality and attractiveness, having a smooth, dark green rind of extraordinary brittleness. It is, of course, best adapted to home use and local markets, and is recommended principally to those who find their seasons too short for the safe maturing of the later varieties. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.



Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

Citron. (Red Seeded.)—This is an improvement on the old preserving citron, being much more productive and of finer texture, with white flesh, which has all the firmness of an apple. It is round and smooth, the skin being striped and marked with light green rind. The red seed have long been known to possess very valuable medicinal qualities. oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

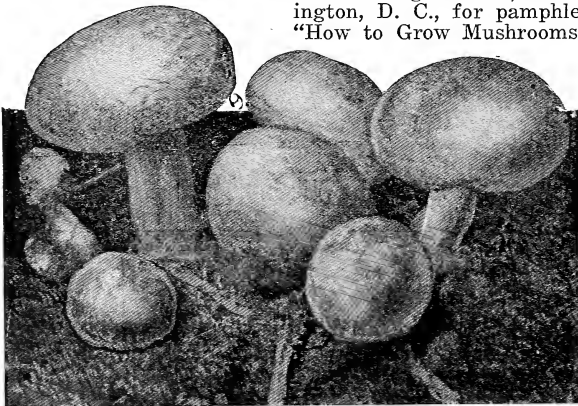
Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

(*Agaricus Campestris.*)

Champignon. Champignonbrut. Fungo-Pratajolo. Seta.

CULTURE. 10 bricks will cover 100 square feet. The "culture" should be planted in beds, which may be of any size desired, but are usually made 4 feet wide, 10 inches deep, and any length desired. Procure enough fresh horse droppings to fill the beds, turning the manure occasionally and water it if not moist enough. Then after 3 days, turn the mass again and water if necessary. Firm the manure after turning and repeat the operation in another 3 days. It is most important to get the manure moist enough and yet not too moist. The manure is generally ready for the bed after the second turning. Press the manure in the beds very firmly, and cover slightly with salt hay or straw, as this tends to retain the moisture in the bed. When the temperature of the bed drops to 85°, insert the "Pure Culture" spawn in pieces about the size of a small egg, in holes 9 inches apart each way. The spawn should be just deep enough to cover with a little manure. Keep the temperature of the house between 55° and 60°, occasionally dampening the walls. The bed must never be allowed to become really dry, and examination should be frequently made to see that it is thoroughly moist. If the spawn runs properly, a white frothy substance will be observed in about ten days or two weeks. Then remove the hay and cover with 1 inch thickness of sifted soil, preferably good pasture loam, firming it down. Mushrooms will generally appear in from six to eight weeks. Always have a little finely sifted soil on hand, and fill all the holes up after gathering the Mushrooms—that is, the holes made by removing the stalks. With good care the bed will last three months. Should it appear dry, water thoroughly with water heated to 90°, in which a pinch of nitrate of soda dissolved will be found very beneficial. Most of the failures in mushroom-growing arise from the manure being too dry. For a more comprehensive treatise, write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for pamphlet, "How to Grow Mushrooms."



Mushrooms.

American Pure Culture Spawn. This spawn is produced by selecting spores from individual specimen and is considered the best sort of Mushrooms, and is propagated and transferred to the brick of manure, which, when planted, produce Mushrooms all of one type. Per Brick, 50 cts; 10 Bricks, \$4.00. Postpaid.

MUSTARD

(*Sinapis.*)

Montarde. Senf. Mostaza.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 1½ pounds will sow an acre. Sow February to October ¼ of an inch deep, broadcast, or in drill 18 inches apart, thinning to from 6 to 8 inches. By successive sowings every



Southern
Curled
Mustard

fortnight, beginning early in March, the salad may be had at its best until summer.

A little mustard mixed with other kinds of "greens" lends a flavor which most people find very agreeable.

Ostrich Plume

No other kind is nearly so attractive, and it is also the most productive, making an extraordinary amount of

foilage. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 65 cts. Postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled.

A favorite in the South, growing very large, with a beautiful curled leaf. Tender and of especially good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 65 cts. Postpaid.

Chinese Broad-Leaved. When cooked like spinach, the broad leaves of this variety have an agreeable flavor, and are much liked by all who care for this kind of "greens." They are often a foot or more in length, and have crimping much like that of a Savoy cabbage. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 65 cts. Postpaid.

White London. The seeds of the white mustard are used principally for pickling and other domestic purposes, although the plant itself makes early greens but only of fair quality. Oz., 5 cts; ¼ lb., 15 cts; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

NASTURTIIUM

Capucine. Kapuciner-Kresse. Nasturzio. Capuchina.

(See Index.)

OKRA

(*Hibiscus Esculentus.*)

Gombaud. Ocher. Oca. Quimbombo.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds will sow an acre. The seed of okra will not germinate when the ground is cold and wet, and it should not, therefore, be planted too early in the season. Sow from May to July 1 inch deep in rows 4 feet apart for the tall or 2½ feet for the dwarf, thinning to 1 plant every 3 feet between the tall kind or half that distance between

the dwarf. Cultivate frequently and keep the earth worked up to the stem. The pods are much esteemed in the South for the agreeable richness they impart to soups and sauces, and should be gathered while young and tender. Okra may be preserved for winter use, by putting the pods down in pickle like cucumbers, or by slicing them in narrow rings and drying like peaches. Those who will take the trouble to dry them in this way will find that nothing of tenderness or flavor is lost, cooking bringing back even the color and characteristic "ropiness."

Perkin's Mammoth.

Of the green okras, this is easily the most valuable, as the prettily-shaped pods average more than four inches in length, and when full grown, have scarcely a trace of the woody fibre characteristic of ordinary varieties. It is a strong grower, often reaching over six feet in height, and no okra rivals it in yield, the bush being literally covered with pods. The color is an intense green, so dark that dried slices, after cooking, look perfectly fresh. Canners prefer it to all others, and it will be found best for all local markets which do not demand white okras. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Dwarf Green Prolific

This variety, sometimes called Density, grows to a height of only two and a

half to three feet, and begins to bear when very small. It is easily the best of dwarf okras, but not comparable to Perkins' Mammoth or Kleckley's Favorite. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Kleckley's Favorite. We must continue to call attention to this splendid sort and its superiority for family use. It is a marked improvement upon the White Velvet, being longer of pod, better shaped, and more productive. The plant grows about the same height as Perkins' Mammoth, and the pods are perfectly smooth. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

ONION

(*Allium Ceba.*)

Ognon. Zwiebel. Cipollo. Cebolla.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 4 to 6 pounds are sown to the acre in drills, 40 to 50 pounds to the acre for sets. Onions require a strong, rich and friable soil, which has been well manured for a previous crop, and cultivation must be thorough. The seed may be sown in February, March and April, in beds 4 feet wide, with the rows 10 inches apart, the drills drawn shallow, as the best onions grow on the surface. Sow very thickly, covering the seed about a ¼ of an inch, and pressing the earth down with the back of a spade or a roller. When well up, thin from 4 to 6 inches in the row and keep the

beds well stirred until the young onions are started, after which it is well to hand-weed. In this latitude, a good crop can generally be obtained by sowing in September or October in the way described, as they will grow until very cold weather and resume their growth in the spring. On account of the heat of our climate, large and perfect onions of the American varieties can rarely be grown from seed the first season, unless started in hot-beds, and the general practice is to raise the White and Yellow from "sets" planted in the fall and spring. Sets are obtained by sowing very thickly in drills one foot apart early in the spring, harvesting the crop when the tops have died, and storing them, thinly spread, in some dry, airy place. Tait's Norfolk Queen sets are usually set out in September or October, but other kinds are best kept out of the ground until February, although we find more and more tendency to plant both White and Yellow Globe in the fall. On transplanting have the shallow drills 10 inches apart and put the sets 4 to 6 inches apart. Both sort and salt may be advantageously applied to onion beds, and as is generally known, successive crops can be grown indefinitely upon the same ground.

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk Queen.

This beautiful white onion we consider more generally desirable for Southern growers than any other in our list, especially for market gardeners who make a specialty of "green onions." Our Norfolk Queen is not only attractive in appearance, but is extra early and large, perfectly matured bulbs being obtained from the seed in about four months. It is flattened in shape, but quite thick and beautifully symmetrical, the skin silvery white, the flesh snowy and of such tender sweetness that the raw onion may be eaten like an apple. The truckers of Tidewater Virginia find it very profitable to bunch the young onions as soon as they are large enough to be marketable, and sell them thus, green with the tops. It does not keep very well, and no attempt should be made to hold the crop very long after maturity. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.



Tait's Norfolk Queen Onion.

Ailsa Craig. A variety becoming more popular each season. It is very similar to the Prize-taker in shape, color and quality, but grows much larger. Persons who like large onions or who grow them for exhibition should sow this kind. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Southport White Globe. Although a little later than the Silverskin in maturing, this almost perfect onion is superior. Nearly spherical, pure white, solid as wood and fine of grain, it

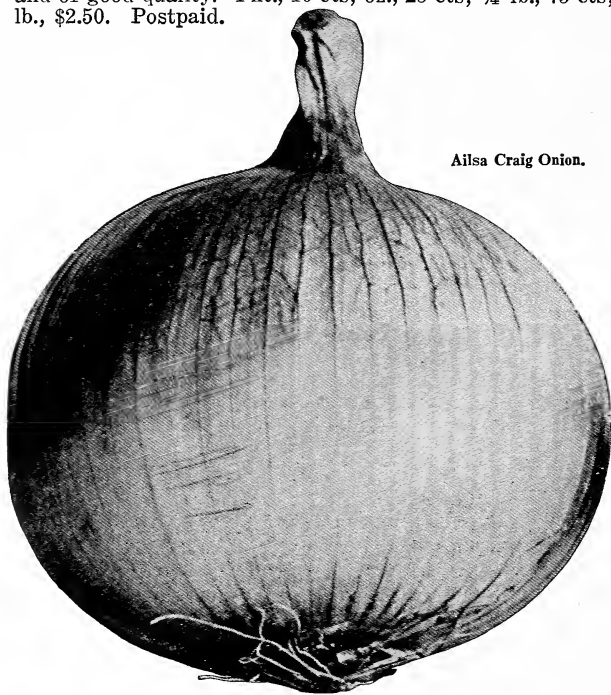
is one of the handsomest onions in cultivation, and for the main crop without a rival among the various white varieties. The quality being fully on a par with its appearance, every market has learned to appreciate and seek it, and it always brings the highest market price. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Southport Yellow Globe. Although a little later than the Globe Danvers, this is distinctly superior, being a real Globe onion. The skin is a pale yellow, several shades lighter in color than the Danvers, and in size, as well as in form, it has a decided advantage. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Southport Red Globe. Onions of globular form are rapidly supplanting the flat varieties and this is a splendid sort. The bulb has a rich, purplish red color, is almost as round as a ball, and keeps very well. We recommend it to those who prefer red onions. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Prizetaker. The remarkable size of this onion, averaging twelve or more inches in circumference, has made it one of the most popular varieties throughout the country. It is globe-shaped, rich straw color, very uniform in shape and size and phenomenally productive and of good quality. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Ailsa Craig Onion.



Yellow Danvers. This has long been a standard variety for all uses, its uniformity of shape, bright color and fine quality making it popular everywhere and it ranks very high in productiveness, but it is less handsome than the Southport Yellow Globe. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts; lb., \$2.00. Postpaid.

Silver King. The Mammoth White Garganus is the proper name of this handsome Italian variety—one of the largest onions in cultivation, often twenty inches in circumference and as much as four pounds

in weight. Being a rapid grower, it produces marketable bulbs the first season. It is flattened in shape, but very thick and symmetrical, the skin silvery white, and the flesh peculiarly tender. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Crystal Wax. In the great onion growing districts of Texas, this White Bermuda is a favorite variety, and it has been very profitable wherever introduced. Its beauty, size and extraordinary quality entitle it to the consideration of all Southern gardeners. It is of handsome flat shape, with a skin like polished silver. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 60 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.



White Globe Onion.

Giant Rocca. A magnificent, large, globular-shaped onion of light red color and very rapid growth, but like all Italian onions a poor keeper. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

Extra Early Pearl. An extra early white onion of medium size, grown by market gardeners for bunching green, but it cannot compare with our Norfolk Queen. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.50. Postpaid.

ONION SETS

We quote all Onion Sets on the basis of 32 lbs. to the bushel.
A pound equals about a quart.

CULTURE. 1 quart of onion sets of average size will plant 100 feet; for an acre 6 to 10 bushels in beds, or from 3 to 5 bushels in 18-inch rows. Plant the White, Yellow or Red Globe from February to May, or in the fall in rows 10 inches apart, allowing 4 to 6 inches between the bulbs, and as the best onions are those which grow on top of the soil, it is advisable to draw the drills very shallow. Sometimes, especially when planted in the autumn, the set will throw up a seed stalk, which must be promptly pinched out, or there will be no development of the bulb. For the successful cultivation of this crop, rich soil and heavy fertilizing are absolutely necessary, and the beds must be kept clean. As the sets of our Norfolk Queen and Pearl deteriorate shortly after being taken from the ground, they must be planted from the middle of September to November, no stock of them being carried after that time. They grow rapidly, and, if set out the middle of September, the larger ones will be ready for use as green onions by Christmas.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk Queen. The most beautiful as it is the best flavored of all white onions. No other compares with it in size for use when green, and it is the very earliest to mature. In order to secure these in quantity, it is always advisable to give us the order by the middle of September, our entire crop being often sold almost immediately upon arrival. **Only in stock during September and October.** Lb., 30 cts; 2 lbs., 55 cts; 4 lbs., 90 cts; 8 lbs., \$1.25. Postpaid.

White Globe. A well-known variety and a general favorite for the family garden and local markets. Lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 75 cts; 8 lbs., \$1.15. Postpaid.

Yellow Globe. In general usefulness the Yellow Globe is probably the very best for spring setting, as it ripens quite early in the summer, is of large size, and may be stored for a long time without injury. It keeps much better than the White Globe, and is of finer quality than the Red Globe. Lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 75 cts; 8 lbs., \$1.15. Postpaid.

Red Globe. Although much less desirable than the Yellow Globe, this old variety is still used to some extent here and there on account of its extraordinary keeping qualities. The flavor is extremely strong. Lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 75 cts; 8 lbs., \$1.15. Postpaid.

White Pearl. For setting out in the fall for green onions this is a popular sort, but much less desirable than our "Norfolk White Queen," which is earlier and larger. Only in stock during September and October. Lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 75 cts; 8 lbs., \$1.15. Postpaid.

Potato. Formerly grown in every Southern garden, this yellow multiplying onion is still used, but is being supplanted by the Yellow Globe. **In stock only during September and October.** Lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 75 cts; 8 lbs., \$1.15. Postpaid.

PARSLEY

(*Apium Petroselinum*.)

Persie. Petersillie. Prezzemolo. Perejil.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 3 pounds will sow an acre in drills 18 inches apart, or 5 pounds in drills 10 inches apart on beds that usually have 4 or 7 rows. Parsley seed is very slow in germinating, often requiring a month, and should be sown from February to August, in rich, mellow soil, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, the surface being then made very firm. If the ground be covered with old bags after sowing, moisture is thus retained until the seeds have sprouted, while the effect of heavy rains is also prevented. With this precaution there is never any difficulty in securing a stand of parsley even during the heat of summer. Keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing, and when the plants get strong thin from 6 to 9 inches apart. During intensely cold weather, it is well to give the bed some slight protection of hay, grass or burlaps, to avoid damage by freezing. Market gardeners will find it profitable to sow Parsley in cold frames in August to winter over for early spring gathering.

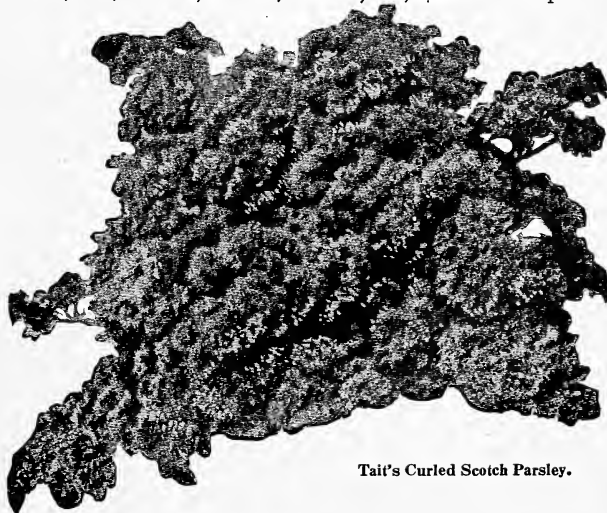
Tait's Thoroughbred Curled Scotch. For either market or the home garden we strongly recommend this variety. The color is very dark green and the leaves are most beautifully curled. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.10. Postpaid.

Fern Leaved. The foliage of this variety is as delicately divided as a fine fern. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Moss Curled. Very densely curled, being very like some luxuriant moss, but not as dark as our Curled Scotch. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Plain. A strong, hardy plant, which is excellent for seasoning, but not so pretty for garnishing as the curled varieties. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Hamburg. A rooted variety that in growth resembles parsnips, and used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.



Tait's Curled Scotch Parsley.

PARSNIPS

(*Pastinaca Sativa*.)

Panais. Pastinake. Pastinaca. Chirivia.

CULTURE. One ounce is enough for 100 feet of drill; 4 to 6 pounds will sow an acre. Sow very thickly from March to August $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep in drills 18 inches apart in deep, rich sandy loam, which has been well manured for a previous crop. When the plants are 2 to 3 inches high, thin out from 4 to 6 inches apart and cultivate frequently to keep down weeds. The roots, which are excellent for stock as well as for the table, are much improved in flavor by being left in the ground during the winter. As the seed does not germinate well in hot weather, sowing should be done as early as possible.

Guernsey. This fine strain of parsnip, while not so long as the Hollow Crown, is thicker at the top, of the best quality, and is preferred by many on account of the ease with which the crop can be gathered. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Student. Practically the same as Guernsey, described above.

Improved Hollow Crown. Every one is familiar with its long, smooth root easily distinguished from other kinds by the depression at the top. The flesh is very sweet, particularly after frost has touched the roots, and the yield per acre is greater than that of shorter parsnips. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

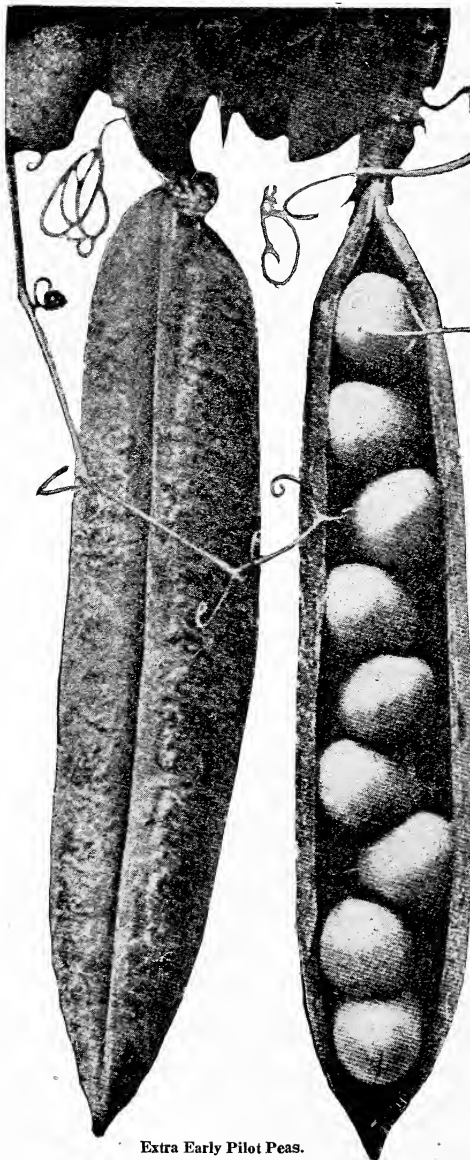
PEAS

(*Pisum Sativum.*)

Pois. Erbsen. Pisello. Chicaroso-Guisante

A pint weighs about one pound. Smooth seeded varieties weigh 60 pounds to the bushel, and wrinkled seeded varieties weigh 56 pounds to the bushel.

CULTURE. 1 quart is sufficient for about 100 feet of drill; peas are sown in the drills at the rate of 1 to 2 bushels to the acre. Dry and moderately rich loam is best adapted to early peas, while heavy soil is preferable for the late sorts. As fresh, rank manure is apt to induce too heavy a growth of vine, manuring for the spring crop should be done in the previous autumn, or if deferred until the time of sowing, only thoroughly decomposed manure should be used. The early varieties are usually planted about 2 inches deep, from the middle of January to the middle of March, wrinkled peas being so liable to rot if put in cold, wet ground they should not be sown before the latter part of February. Dwarf varieties may be drilled in rows 18 inches apart, but more space must be given to the kinds which make more vine, truckers usually allowing 2½ feet for the ordinary extra earlys. In the family garden, a good plan is to plant in double rows 6 inches apart, with 3 feet between the double rows. The late varieties do best when in rows far apart and with low-growing crops planted between. Commence cultivating when the peas are 2 inches high, and when the tendrils appear stick with brush and draw the earth up on each side to help in supporting the vine. Considerable profits are usually realized from a fall crop of peas planted between the middle of August and the middle of September, and shipped in October or November, there being usually an active demand for them about that time. For this purpose the Thomas Laxton and Prolific Early Market are by far the best. As the reputation of our peas is taken advantage of by unscrupulous



Extra Early Pilot Peas.

merchants to sell inferior stocks, our friends should be careful to see that any peas offered as Tait's should be in sealed containers.

Extra Early

Tait's Thoroughbred

Nonpareil. The earliest and purest smooth pea in the world, much less showy than the World's Record, Dwarf Perfection or Laxton, but harder than either. It is a single-picking pea amazingly uniform in ripening, an enormous yielder and more beautifully colored than any other, the clear, waxen green of the pods being so permanent that the Nonpareil may be held without injury for several days in case of temporarily depressed markets or a scarcity of pickers. The same advantage will, of course, appear when shipments are long in transit. Fine as the Nonpareil is, we do not, of course, claim that it is in the same class with Laxton, World's Record or Dwarf Perfection, these larger-podded varieties being well worth the difference in cost, since they are so easily picked and bring higher prices in market. Height, 1½ feet. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.50. Delivered.

Alaska. There are a great many stocks of this pea, originally called "Laxton's Earliest of All," and the name means less than in the case of any other sort, some strains being fine selections, while others sold as Alaska are frequently worthless. When pure, it is one of the best extra earlys. Height, 1½ feet. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$1.50. Delivered.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

Early

Pilot. Earlier and hardier than the Thomas Laxton and with pods equally as large, this is a splendid early sort and on account of its hardness it can be planted three weeks before World's Record, Thomas Laxton or Dwarf Perfection, and the quality is nearly as good. The vines are vigorous and bear throughout the length of the stem a large proportion of the pods in pairs. As we have never been able to supply the demand for Pilot peas, orders should be sent in very early. Height, three feet. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Delivered.

Tait's Thoroughbred Dwarf Perfection.

In this new variety we offer a dwarf wrinkled pea that is unequalled for its combination of extreme earliness, superb quality and unusual productiveness. The vines are hardy and vigorous, growing about 18 inches in height and carry really enormous quantities of large dark green pods, often measuring

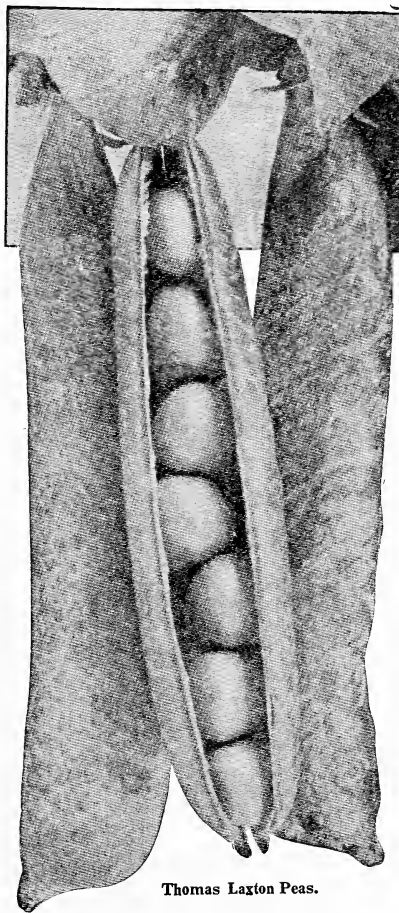
Dwarf Perfection Peas
about half Natural Size.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, packed with eight or ten large luscious peas. Pkt., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 45 cts; 2 lbs., 80 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Delivered.

Laxtonian. A very fine dwarf early pea with unusually large pods that are usually well filled with peas of splendid flavor. The vine grows about fifteen inches high and in appearance resembles closely Blue Bantam and Pioneer. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Delivered.

Thomas Laxton.

Gaining ground every year since its introduction, the Laxton is now considered one of the best extra early peas for market gardeners. In our judgment there can be no question as to its having a strong constitution, and therefore suffers but little in bad weather. Unlike most wrinkled peas, it germinates vigorously, and the vine, which makes a growth of about three feet, matures the crop with great uniformity. The pods, although shorter than those of World's Record, owing to their bluntness, really contain as many peas, and their dark green color adds materially to the market value; the peas themselves are very large and possess the luscious sweetness of the true



Thomas Laxton Peas.

sugar peas. It is about the same in earliness as the World's Record, and after extensive experiments, we strongly recommend it and the Pilot for general use. Height, three feet. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Delivered.

World's Record. An improved Gradus, earlier and with darker colored pods. It is almost as early as the standard extra early smooth-seeded sorts; is characterized by a sweetness unsurpassed by the finest of the wrinkled sugar peas; and on account of its immense pods invariably brings the highest price in all markets. Few things are perfect, and it must be admitted that the World's Record is open to criticism on account of its being less hardy than Thomas Laxton or Pilot. Height, three feet. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Delivered.

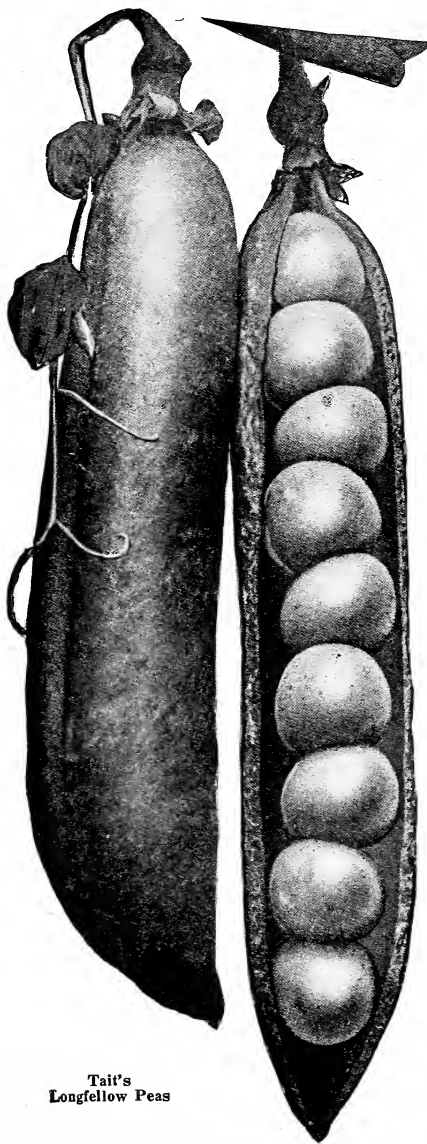
Gradus. (See World's Record.)

Prosperity. Identical with the Gradus.

Long Pod Alaska. This exceedingly handsome, smooth seeded pea, sometimes called Ameer and Claudit, has a hardy vine of extraordinary productiveness, and the pod always excites great ad-

miration. Its extreme hardness, like that of the Pilot, allows earlier planting than the wrinkled varieties. Height, three feet. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 60 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Delivered.

Prolific Early Market. A smooth, white seeded variety that for spring sowing cannot compete as to size and quality with either Pilot, World's Record, Laxton or Dwarf Perfection, but for fall sowing many pea-growers will use nothing else, having found it always dependable. The vine is a strong grower, but without the least tendency to "run," and perhaps no other variety will endure dry weather as well and yet keep true to the dwarf type in rainy seasons. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 60 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Delivered.



Tait's
Longfellow Peas

Little Marvel. A few days later than Laxtonian and with smaller pods. While this variety is largely used in some sections, in our judgment it is not as desirable as Laxtonian or Dwarf Perfection. Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Delivered.

Sutton's Excelsior. An English selection from the American Wonder that we have found better than that variety, having a more vigorous vine and bearing more and larger pods. Height, 1 foot. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.75. Delivered.

Late

Tait's Thoroughbred Longfellow. Gardeners who have experienced difficulty in growing the large-podded varieties of peas should try this sort, as it is unquestionably of a peculiarly healthy constitution, resembling in this respect the standard smooth-seeded varieties. The pods are extremely long, straight and well formed, of the deepest green, and filled with large peas of delicious flavor. For an ideal succession, we recommend Nonpareil, Dwarf Perfection, Thomas Laxton and Longfellow. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Delivered.

Alderman. For main crop, this variety, very similar to the Duke of Albany, will be found a most excellent sort. The vines are vigorous and the pods are of the largest size. The quality is unsurpassed and the rich color of both pods and peas is retained for several days. Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Delivered.

Tait's Thoroughbred Magnum Bonum. Introduced by us many years ago. We have many customers who do not care to even try the newer kinds of peas, so firmly is this old stock rooted in their estimation, and indeed one can hardly wonder that this is the case. The Magnum Bonum has a vigorous vine, which produces immense pods and will, if supported by brush or trellis, continue longer in bearing than any other variety; the pods are really packed with large peas, and to the very end of the season the rich flavor is maintained. Height, 4 feet. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Delivered.

Telephone. A standard variety, with large light green pods, but less desirable than Longfellow or Magnum Bonum. Height, 4 feet. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Delivered.

White Sugar Marrowfat. This sort has really little in common with either the Royal White or the Black Eye Marrowfat. It is extremely hardy, tremendously good flavor, being almost equal in quality to the wrinkled kinds. For canning there is nothing better, and those who supply local markets will find its beautiful pods very attractive to the buyers. Height, 3 feet. Pkt., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 25 cts; 2 lbs., 45 cts; 4 lbs., 80 cts; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Delivered.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

"CABBAGE PEAS"

(Edible Pods.)

Melting Sugar. An improved variety, which grows four or five feet high and produces an immense quality of large, broad pods of light color. It is very sweet and tender when young, and the pods are cooked like snap beans. Gardeners who have continued to grow the old "Cabbage Pea" are recommended to try the Melting Sugar, and we think they will admit the propriety of its attractive name. Height, 4 feet. Pkt., 10 cts; ½ lb., 20 cts; lb., 35 cts; 2 lbs., 65 cts; 4 lbs., \$1.20; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Delivered.

FIELD PEAS

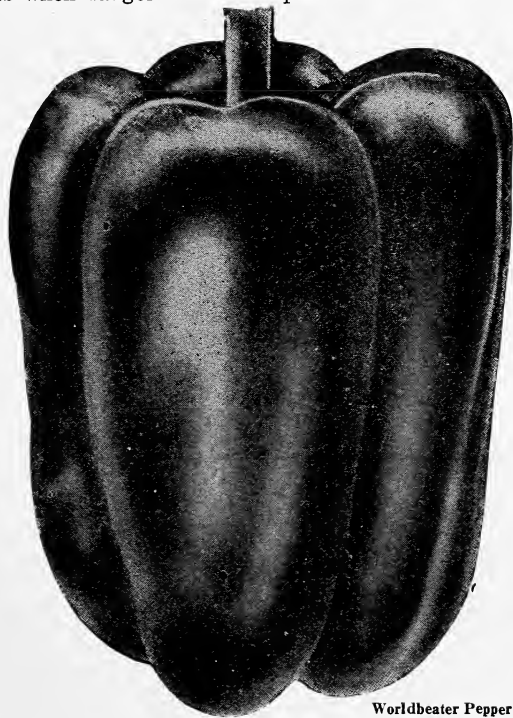
(See Index under "Miscellaneous Field Seeds.")

PEPPER

(Capsicum)

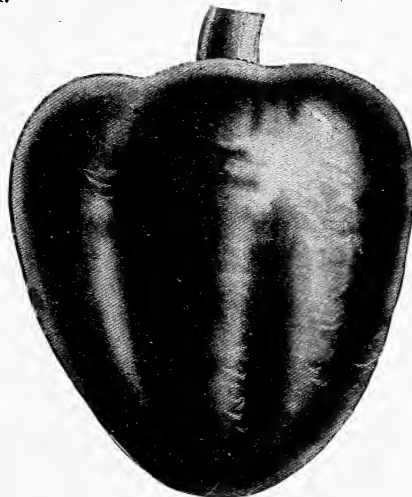
Piment. Pfeffer. Peperone. Pimiento.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 6 ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow ⅓ of an inch deep in warm, mellow soil in May or June in rows 2½ feet, and when the plants are large enough, thin so as to leave 18 inches between them. Cultivate frequently to destroy weeds, and keep the earth worked up against the plant to assist the stem in carrying its weight of pods. If the seeds are sown indoors, so as to get the plants started early, arrangements must be made to have a uniform, high temperature. Market gardeners usually sow in hot-beds in February, transplanting into boxes or pots so as to have stocky plants ready for setting outdoors when danger of frost is past.



Worldbeater Pepper

Neapolitan. All market gardeners should plant a portion of their crop in this variety, which is a full week earlier than any other of the large Bell or Bull Nose types, and in flavor is not surpassed by any sweet pepper. It is very attractive in appearance, but much smaller in diameter than Ruby King or Worldbeater, and from three to four inches long; the color is vivid scarlet. The bush is very strong, and amazingly productive. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.



Pimiento Pepper

Pimiento. The beautiful scarlet color, uniform shape and thick flesh and mildness have made this variety quite popular for market gardeners, canners and the home garden. It is especially good for salad, and for this purpose should be parboiled to remove the skin. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

Ruby King. This splendid, large, early pepper has been most profitable for market gardeners to plant for the main crop. The color is a little lighter than that of the old Bull Nose, and the flavor much milder. It may be eaten raw, prepared as tomatoes and cucumbers, or made into salads. Extremely productive. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00. Postpaid.

Ruby King. Special market gardener's strain. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 60 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00. Postpaid.

Worldbeater. A recent introduction that we think superior to the Ruby King. It is a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King, and while quite as early as the Ruby King is much larger. Flesh thick, mild and sweet. A good sort for either home or market gardeners. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

Worldbeater. Special market gardener's strain. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 60 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00. Postpaid.

Sweet Spanish. This is one of the mildest kinds, and is used both for salad and in pickles. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

Long Cayenne. Well-known narrow, bright red pepper, which is generally dried and used in that condition for various culinary purposes. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

Chinese Giant. This is the largest pepper in cultivation, but rather late, and is a shy bearer. It is most brilliantly colored, like the Ruby King, but in shape is nearly square, thicker and not so long. The thick flesh is so mild and sweet that it makes an excellent salad. While the bush rarely grows more than thirty inches high, it is remarkably strong of stem and branches widely like a dwarf tree. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 80 cts; ¼ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$8.00. Postpaid.

Sweet Golden Dawn. Very much like the Ruby King in shape and general appearance, but of a soft yellow color and with very mild flesh. Very productive, and previous to the introduction of the Neapolitan was the earliest large pepper. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

Small Chili. The variety from which pepper sauce is made. The pod is red and exceedingly pungent. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

Red Cherry. Named from its close resemblance to the cherry. It is used either as the Cayenne or as pickles. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

PE-TSAI

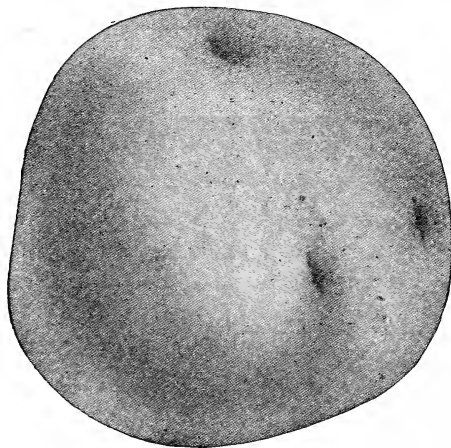
See Chinese Cabbage.

POTATOES

MAINE GROWN

Prices of Potatoes are subject to change without notice.

Our Potatoes are grown by the best Aroostook county farmers, carefully inspected throughout the season, and

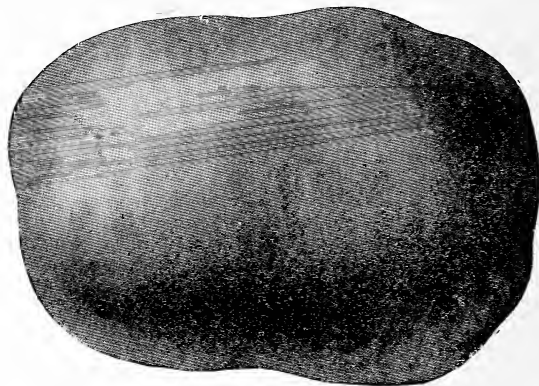


Irish Cobbler Potato.

stored in Maine under ideal conditions, and packed in eleven-peck double-headed barrels; and you will find our

prices low when the quality of the stock is considered. Such stock cannot be sold for the same price as inferior seed picked up at random. We believe it will be the interest of all potato growers to place their orders with a firm which for over fifty years has been devoted exclusively to the production of THOROUGHbred SEEDS, and has created for Norfolk the reputation of having the highest standard for seeds in the United States.

CULTURE. 4 quarts, when the potatoes are properly cut, will plant a row of 100 feet, although by cutting to smaller pieces they can be made to go much further; 4 barrels are usually allowed to the acre, but potatoes with few eyes like the Irish Cobbler, often require 5. For early potatoes very early planting is necessary, truckers in Tidewater Virginia beginning with the first suitable weather in February, and heavy manuring is absolutely essential. A



Green Mountain Potato.

second crop may also be planted in July and August. Where possible, it is a great advantage to plant after clover, peas or similar humus-supplying crops. Furrows 4 to 6 inches deep should be made 3 feet apart, and unless potato fertilizer has been broadcasted, it should be drilled in the furrows at the rate of 40 lbs. to 100 yards, mixing it thoroughly with the soil. An excellent practice is to harrow in 20 lbs. of low-grade fertilizer 3 to 4 weeks in advance, finishing with 20 lbs. of high-grade at planting time. Drop the pieces about 12 to 15 inches and cover 3 or 4 inches. If planted early in February, they should be covered with 2 furrows. Late in March, when the sprouts have started but are still under the ground, the rows should be dragged to remove the excess of covering and put the surface in good condition. After the dirt has been turned away from each side of the rows, little need be done except to work it back again by successive cultivations, and to guard against blight and the potato bug. Paris green, either in solution or mixed with plaster, is used to kill the latter, and all really careful farmers now spray regularly with Bordeaux Mixture in order to ward off the former; by adding a little Paris green to the Mixture one operation will protect against both pests.

Irish Cobbler. The most popular early potato in the South and now more largely planted in this section than all other kinds combined. It is a round potato and the flesh is white and of good quality. Our strain of this potato is really unique, and its purity produces a sensation among farmers who have been accustomed to Cobblers which show from ten to thirty per cent of white blossoms. 5 lbs., 45 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), \$3.50. Delivered.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

Bliss Triumph, or Red Bliss. Although less used than formerly, this old extra early is still a favorite in certain sections, especially eastern North Carolina. It is a sure and heavy cropper. 5 lbs., 45 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), \$3.50. Delivered.

Dewdrop. A splendid early potato, and we find it popular wherever known. The tubers are somewhat long, bunched closely at the base of the plant, practically all being of marketable size, and of the best quality. A splendid variety for the home garden. 5 lbs., 45 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), \$3.50. Delivered.

Houlton Early Rose. (True.) No description is needed of this, as it is merely the best type of the old familiar Early Rose. 5 lbs., 45 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), \$3.50. Delivered.

Peach Blow. An old favorite, for fall crop only, and planted from the middle of July to the middle of August. The skin is slightly tinged with pink, of an attractive appearance, and one of the best keepers, but of rather poor quality. The seed we offer is Northern grown, and free from disease. 5 lbs., 45 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), \$3.50. Delivered.

Rehoboth. This variety, better known as "Hobo," is becoming very popular for fall crop. It looks somewhat like the Cobbler, a heavier yielder than the Peach Blow, and of better quality. 5 lbs., 45 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), \$3.50. Delivered.

Green Mountain. For the main crop this large, oval-shaped, medium late potato, on the whole, is probably the most satisfactory, as it is of exceptionally good table quality and enormously productive, having few small tubers. 5 lbs., 45 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 15 lbs., \$1.00; 60 lbs. (1 bushel), \$3.50. Delivered.

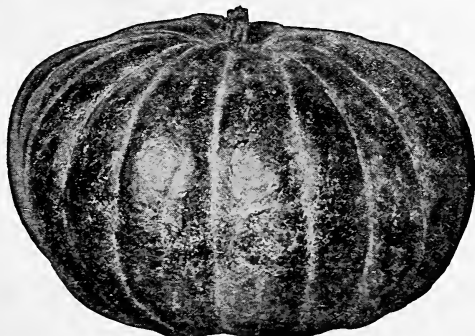
PUMPKIN

(*Cucurbita Pepo.*)

Potiron. Kurbiss. Zucca.

Calabaza-Tolanera.

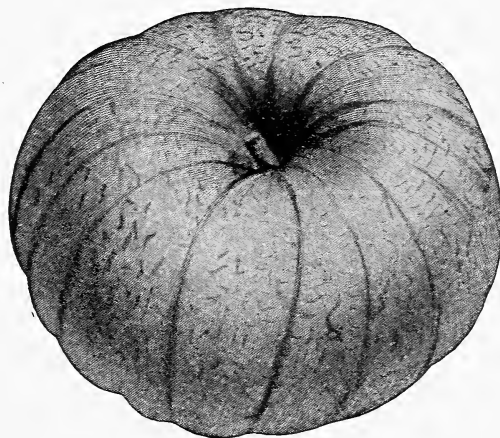
CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for a row of 100 feet in hills; for an acre in hills, 2 to 3 pounds. Plant from



Large Cheese Pumpkin.

May to July 1 inch deep in hills, 8 feet apart each way, and cultivate frequently until the vines get a strong growth.

Virginia Mammoth. While possessing the good characteristics of other pumpkins, this variety is remarkable for its keeping qualities, specimens having been kept in good condition for nearly a year. It is oval in shape, grows to an immense size, and the thick flesh is of splendid flavor. Very productive. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.



King of the Mammoth Pumpkin.

King of the Mammoths. This variety, often called "Jumbo," is recommended to all who wish to grow large pumpkins for exhibitions or their own gratification, as it attains an extraordinary size under the right conditions. Specimens have been grown weighing over a hundred pounds, and the quality is excellent. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Connecticut Field. The small early field variety, too well known to need description. It is orange colored, very productive, and grown principally for stock. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Large Cheese. A large, flat pumpkin of extra quality, justly popular over the whole country. The color is a light reddish orange and the flesh is thick, fine of grain, and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

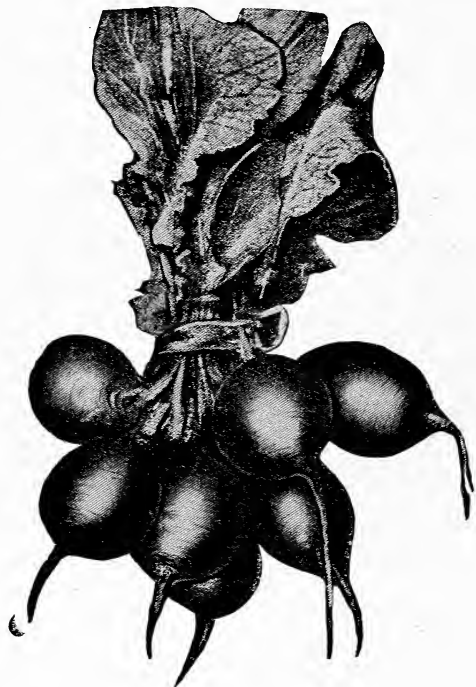
Cashaw. One of the standard old varieties, popular in spite of all the new introductions. It is light with dark stripe, has a curved neck, hard skin, and very solid flesh. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Tennessee. A bell-shaped pumpkin of medium size, with creamy white, slightly ribbed rind; the flesh is peculiarly fine grained, very thick and dry, and makes delicious pies, the flavor generally being considered equal to the best sweet potatoes. Productive and a good keeper. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

RADISH

(*Raphanus Sativus*.)

Radis. Radies. Ravanello. Rabanito.



Early Scarlet Globe Radish

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 5 to 10 pounds will sow an acre in drills; broadcast, 15 pounds of long and 25 to 30 pounds of turnip are sown to the acre. The tenderness and sweetness of radishes are greatly dependent upon the rapidity of their growth, and they should not be sown upon cold and heavy soils. Dig the ground deeply and make it very rich with thoroughly rotten manure, since fresh manure induces forking of the roots and spoils the flavor. Sow out of doors, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, from February to October, broadcast, in drills 18 inches apart, or on beds in 10-inch drills, or in drills 1 foot apart, thinning as needed. The early varieties being very hardy, will endure great cold before being killed, but as they are rarely good after having their growth checked, the beds should be covered in cold weather with straw or cedar brush. A very slight protection will be sufficient, especially if they are sheltered by fences or woods. Most varieties become pithy as soon as they are grown, so that successive sowings should be made every 2 weeks. The winter varieties are sown from the middle of July to the last of September and used as needed. Grown under glass or cottons, the quality of all radishes is wonderfully improved, and under this cultivation they may be sown at any desired time during the winter.

Extra Early Globe Varieties Tait's Thoroughbred Favorite Forcing.

The greatest value of this famous radish, introduced by us many years ago, lies in its availability for forcing,

since it may be depended upon to reach marketable size in twenty-five to thirty days, but it is also used largely for field culture, and under the most favorable conditions it is possible to grow this radish in four weeks. It is perfect in both shape and color, the skin being a bright transparent red, and the shape nearly that of an olive, beautiful and wonderfully uniform.

It's crispness and delicacy of flavor make it an excellent variety for sowing at intervals in the family garden. Never buy this radish except in sealed packages. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

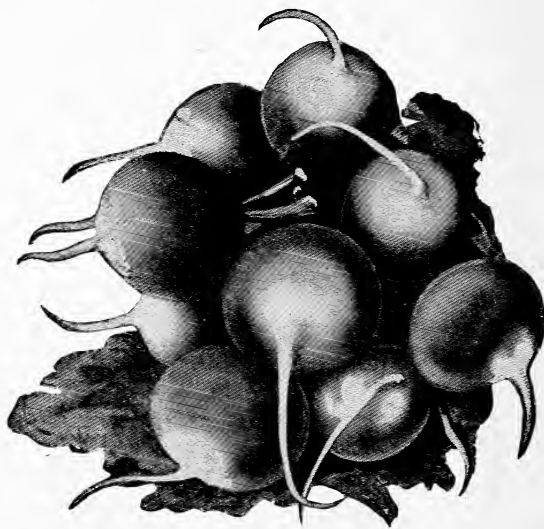
Tait's Thoroughbred Twenty-Day Forcing.

This is undoubtedly the quickest growing radish in cultivation, radishes large enough to eat having been grown under the ideal conditions in twenty days. The radishes are round, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, with very few short leaves and of a brilliant red color. When pulled young, this radish is remarkably crisp and solid. Especially recommended for growing under glass. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

Non Plus Ultra. An excellent extra early forcing radish. The roots are small, nearly round, with small tops and bright scarlet color. The flesh is crisp and well flavored. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Early Globe Varieties

Scarlet Globe. One of the most desirable radishes for field culture. It is very attractive in both shape and color, being a bright, transparent red and very smooth-skinned. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.



White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish.

White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. A very handsome radish, bright red with the exception of the tail, which is pure white. It and Scarlet Globe are grown more largely than any other kind. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Scarlet Turnip. Formerly the leading red radish grown by our Southern truckers for shipment, but now supplanted by Scarlet Globe, which is earlier, larger and of better quality. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Sparkler. This is a new extra early, white-tipped, round radish. It is distinct in that the white tip is larger and more pronounced than in any other sort. The proportions of white and red are distinctly shown on the root, the contrasting colors being so nearly equal gives a most attractive appearance. Well adapted for either forcing in frames or private garden. Quality unsurpassed; remains solid and crisp a long time. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

White Box. The Philadelphia gardeners are partial to this turnip-shaped radish, and it is grown to some extent for shipment to that market. It is a rapid grower, with brittle, sweet flesh and pure white skin. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

French Breakfast. An olive-shaped variety and a great favorite for family use. At the top it is rich scarlet, from which color it shades gradually to white at the tip. It should be eaten when of medium size, and a good plan being to make sowings at intervals of five or six days. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Golden Summer. Oblong turnip-shaped, with heavy foliage, which enables it to withstand the heat of summer, although the skin is very thick and coarse in texture, the flesh is brittle and of good flavor. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Giant White Stuttgart. This radish is possibly the largest of the turnip-shaped sort. The flesh is solid, crisp and pungent, and is much prized by those who like radishes of high flavor. While largely used as a summer radish, it may also be sown in July or August for fall use. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Long Varieties

Cincinnati Market. This fine strain of Long Scarlet Radish on account of its extraordinary brittleness, and we are sure it will be liked by all who try it. It is somewhat larger than the ordinary long variety, is of better color, and remaining a long time in condition for the table, is, of course, especially good for family gardens. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Long Scarlet. (See Cincinnati Market.)

White Icicle. For forcing under glass this pure white long radish is very desirable, as it is of more rapid growth than any similar variety. The flavor is exceptionally good, and its brittle, delicately tapering

root is well suggested by its name. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest long white radish ever introduced. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Long White Vienna. The beautiful "Lady Finger" radish, formerly the finest outdoor long white radish, and still the general favorite, owing to the fact that few persons know anything about the new "Icicle." It is pure white, of pretty shape, and delicious flavor, but a week later than the White Strasburg. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

White Strasburg. This radish grows to a large size and remains tender for a much longer time than most kinds. The flesh is pure white, nearly transparent, and very pungent. For market use it is undoubtedly the best of its class, and those of our truckers who ship early white radish to Northern markets now use it almost exclusively. It is also a good summer sort, as it grows quickly and withstands hot weather. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Long Keeping Winter Varieties

Celestial. While the winter radishes have been exceedingly popular with our German and Hebrew citizens, few other people have cared to grow them, none of the old kinds being at all delicate in texture or flavor; many are almost as fiery as pepper, and apt to be woody after attaining full size. In the Celestial, however, we have a radish which is really excellent for all seasons, and particularly adapted to winter use. It is about the same shape and size as the well-known Long Black Spanish, but is much superior to it in every respect, being pure white, very smooth and thin skinned, juicy and wonderfully brittle. While pungent enough to satisfy most palates, it is at the same time quite sweet, and is peculiarly digestible. The tops when cooked are as good as turnip "greens," and the young radish can be used as a substitute for turnips. Market gardeners should lose no time in taking hold of it, for there is no other winter radish in its class. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Sakurajima. Specimens of this giant Japanese variety often grow over 12 inches long, with a diameter of 4 or 5 inches. The quality is not so fine as some of the smaller kinds, but it is nevertheless much liked, and will probably become a standard winter radish. As it is not a rapid grower, the seeds should be sown not later than August, July being the best time. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Chinese Rose. Excellent for winter use, being of firm grain and pungent flavor, but much less desirable than the Celestial. The root is conical in shape and the skin a bright rose color. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Round Black Spanish. A standard winter radish, which may be stored as successfully as any of the root crops. It is a favorite with the Germans, most of whom prefer radishes of strong rather than mild flavor. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Long Black Spanish. Formerly the most popular of the winter radishes, but now less used than the newer varieties. The skin is black and the flesh hot and white. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

RHUBARB

or PIE PLANT

(*Rheum Hybridum.*)

Rhubarbe. Rhubarber. Rhabarbaro. Ruibarbo.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. For an acre, 8 to 10 pounds. Sow from the middle of March to middle of May, in deep rich ground, in drills a foot apart and ½ inch deep, and when well up thin to 6 inches apart. In the fall trench a piece of ground at least 2 spades deep, manuring abundantly, and set the plants out 4 feet apart each way, covering with leaves or coarse manure. It is best not to gather many of the stalks the first season, and in our Southern country it is rarely successful except in shady situations. Perhaps the most profitable plan for Southern growers is to buy the roots—as offered below—setting them out in November, March or April. Rhubarb may be forced for early market, and large profits are realized by those who practice this method of cultivation. Entire clumps are taken from the open ground during the winter and set in cold frames or under the benches in hot houses, the yield being astonishing.

Myatt's Victoria. Very large, and although somewhat later than other varieties, the best for general use. For the home garden the roots will be found much better than seeds. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS

We can furnish fine Rhubarb Roots in any quantities in either fall or spring, but as they are carried in stock only during March and April, orders at any other time of the year should be sent a few days before roots are needed. Per doz., \$2.25. Delivered.



Sandwich
Island
Salsify.

SALSIFY

or VEGETABLE

OYSTER

Salsifi Blanc. Haferwurzeln.

Sassefrica. Salsifi blanco.

CULTURE. 2 ounces are sufficient for 100 feet of drill, 6 to 8 lbs. to acre. Salsify delights in light, mellow soil which has been enriched for a previous crop, fresh manure having a tendency to induce side rootlets and forking. Sow from April to July thickly, in drills 18 inches apart, covering the seed half an inch, and when plants are up about an inch, thin from 3 to 6 inches apart. As the roots are perfectly hardy, they may be left in open ground all winter, care being taken to take them up before growth begins in spring. Applications of liquid manure in dry weather will prove very helpful.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A greatly improved strain, very large and superior, being fully double the size of the French Salsify and of delicate although distinct flavor. The roots are so well shaped, smooth, and white that market gardeners especially will find it most desirable, and will never sow the French after growing a crop of the Mammoth. Although comparatively few people have any idea of the value of Salsify, few vegetables are more nutritious and none more palatable, there being many ways in which it can be prepared so as to be hardly distinguished from real oysters. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 50 cts; lb., \$1.75. Postpaid.

SORREL

(*Rumex Acetosa.*)

Oseille. Sauercampfer Acetosa Acedera.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. For an acre, 1 to 2 pounds. Sow in drills ½ inch deep and 18 inches apart in March or April, thinning from 4 to 6 inches. No special cultivation is required, as the plant is very hardy, but keep the flower stalks cut out as they appear.

Mammoth Lyons. A very wholesome salad, the taste for which is readily acquired, and it should be far more used in this country. Many who do not care for Sorrel as a dish will be delighted with the combination of Spinach and Sorrel, the peculiar acid of which greatly improves the Spinach. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50. Postpaid.

SPINACH

(*Spinacea Oleracea.*)

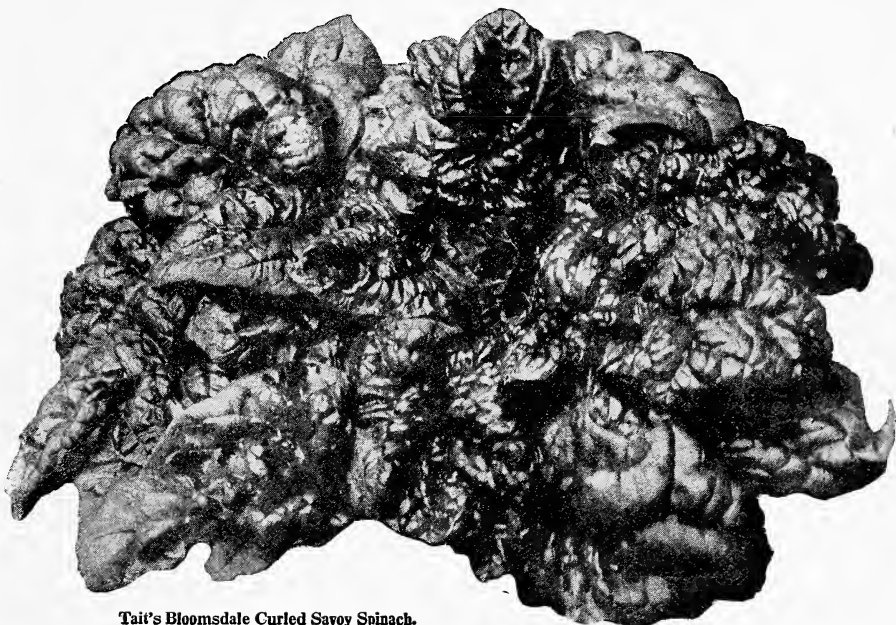
Epinard. Spinat. Spinaccio. Espinaca.

CULTURE. 2 ounces are sufficient for 100 feet of drill. For an acre 5 to 10 pounds, if planted in rows 18 inches apart, or 20 to 35 pounds if planted in ten-inch drills on beds that are usually either 4 or 7 feet wide. The latter is the method employed by our largest growers of spinach. As spinach cannot be grown upon poor land, manure heavily and trench deeply, liming being usually advantageous. For early use, sow from the middle of August until the middle of November, in drills not more than 1 inch deep. Although there is considerable danger of failure to get a "stand" if the weather is very warm, spinach being a cold-weather plant, there is no other way of having it ready for use in December. The main crop should be sown during October, about the middle of the month if conditions are favorable. When the plants are started, begin thinning out until they are from 4 to 6 inches apart. For summer use, sow at intervals from February to April, after which all kinds except the New Zealand rapidly run to seed.

Tait's Thoroughbred

Curled Savoy.

The standard spinach for Southern market gardening must be a plant which will, unprotected, endure our most rigorous winters, give the greatest possible yield, and when shipped to far distant markets, arrive fresh and uncrushed. It has been our endeavor to produce in "Tait's Thoroughbred Curled Savoy" a spinach which would meet perfectly all these requirements, and we have succeeded so that it has now reached a point where improvement seems hardly possible. The leaves are of the darkest green, and curled to perfection, retaining their peculiar crispness long after being cut and packed. As we are among the largest growers of spinach seed in the United States, we can, and invariably do, offer it at as low a price as is consistent with the quality of our seed. Oz., 5 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.



Tait's Bloomsdale Curled Savoy Spinach.

Late Seeding.

This long standing variety is unquestionably the best spinach for spring sowing, as it is of delicious quality, very productive and slower than any other kind to shoot to seed. The leaves are savoyed and very dark in color. Oz., 5 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

Gaudry.

A new round-leaved variety similar to Viroflay, but earlier. Oz., 5 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

Monstrous Viroflay.

A fine selection of the old lettuce-leaved spinach that is preferred by Northern gardeners. Oz., 5 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

New Zealand Summer.

In the South ordinary kinds of spinach are worthless during the warm season, and there are many gardeners who will be glad to welcome this introduction from New Zealand, since it endures heat wonderfully. Although used in the kitchen in the same ways as ordinary spinach, it is really entirely distinct, being a plant of considerable size with branches. It grows vigorously all the summer, and produces an astonishing amount of foliage, new leaves promptly taking the place of those which are cut, while the young branches are also edible, and may be cooked with the leaves. The leaf is very thick, soft and fleshy, and like Savoy Spinach, extremely nutritious and digestible. The seeds germinate better and more quickly if soaked in warm water over night. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Spinach Beet. (See Swiss Chard.)

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

SQUASH

(*Cucurbita Melopepo.*)

Courge. Kulchen Kurbiss. Zucca. Calabaza.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill. Sow 2 to 3 pounds of bush varieties or 1 to 3 pounds of the running, to the acre, in hills, or double the quantity if drilled, and thin to a stand. Sow from April to July in drills, or plant in hills 1 inch deep in the same manner as cucumbers and melons. The bush varieties should be about 3 feet apart each way, and the running kinds about 8 feet. When the plants are up, thin so as to leave 3 of the strongest plants, and cultivate to keep free of weeds.

Summer Varieties

Prolific Early White Bush. Every market gardener who grows "cymblings" should plant a portion of his crop in this variety. It is a full week earlier than our Silver Custard, and has been a source of great profit to Southern growers. The flesh is finely grained and of good flavor, but it is not nearly so large or so showy as the Silver Custard. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Tait's Thoroughbred Silver Custard.

This squash is an immense improvement over all other varieties of White Bush "Cymbling." It is considerably earlier as well as almost double the size of the old kind, and is at the same time handsomer and of better quality. As pure stocks of White Bush are very uncommon, we are confident all market gardeners will be delighted with this. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Early Running

Mammoth Yellow Summer Crookneck.

Valuable for early crop, and the best and richest summer bush squash; skin bright yellow, and when true, covered with warty excrescences, the shell becoming exceedingly hard when ripe. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Golden Custard. Those who prefer the yellow bush squash will find this the best for their use, as it is decidedly superior to the ordinary Golden Bush. It is very large, beautifully colored, and of the best quality. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Cocozele. This bush variety, sometimes called "Italian Vegetable Marrow," produces oblong squashes often a foot in length, handsomely mottled, dark and light green, and the flesh is of extremely good quality. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Delicata. Whether for summer or fall use, this small but very prolific, early-running squash will be found excellent. The fruit is oblong, orange yellow, striped with green, the flesh being richly flavored, as dry as the Hubbard, and keeps well. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Fall and Winter Running Varieties

Orange Marrow. For a number of years this fine squash—a great improvement upon the Boston Marrow—has been only partially appreciated, but we note that it is now taking the prominence to which it has always been entitled. It is perhaps the most delicately flavored of all, and is especially valuable to truckers on account of its earliness. It is remarkably prolific, and we recommend it for both the early and late crops. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Boston Marrow. An old standard variety, with thin skin of deep orange, mottled with cream when ripe. Our strain of the Boston Marrow is as pure as selection can make it, and must not be confounded with the common stocks sold at low prices. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 90 cts. Postpaid.

Delicious. All who care for winter squash will admit that this variety has been well named. It is not yet perfectly uniform in size and coloring, but can be commended as perhaps the sweetest and best grained of all table squash. The weight runs from five to ten pounds each, the skin is dark green and the flesh, which has remarkable thickness, is a dark orange. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Hubbard. Of superior quality and largely used in the Northern States, as it may be kept through the winter. The shell is a bluish green, sometimes shaded with yellow and orange with orange-yellow flesh, and is of splendid quality. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Golden Hubbard. Practically the same shape as the green Hubbard, but averages only about one-half the size. Flesh deep golden yellow, of rich flavor and cooks very dry. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

Mammoth Chili. With extra care this orange-yellow, smooth-skinned squash will attain a really enormous size, specimens having been produced which weighed over a hundred pounds. It is of good quality, the flesh being extra thick, sweet and very fine grained. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 35 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

VEGETABLE MARROW

Those who like the Scallop Squash or Cymbling should try the Vegetable Marrow. Although not widely known in America, it is very highly esteemed by the English, and when better known in our country will be more appreciated. The squashes, which resemble a very large cucumber in shape, have white flesh of distinctive melting flavor. They can also be saved and used as Winter Squash.

Long White Running. This selected strain bears squashes of medium size and is very productive. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 50 cts; lb., \$1.75. Postpaid.

Long Cream Running. Similar in growth to the white, but a beautiful cream color. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 50 cts; lb., \$1.75. Postpaid.

SPRING SPROUTS

See KALE.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

TOMATOES

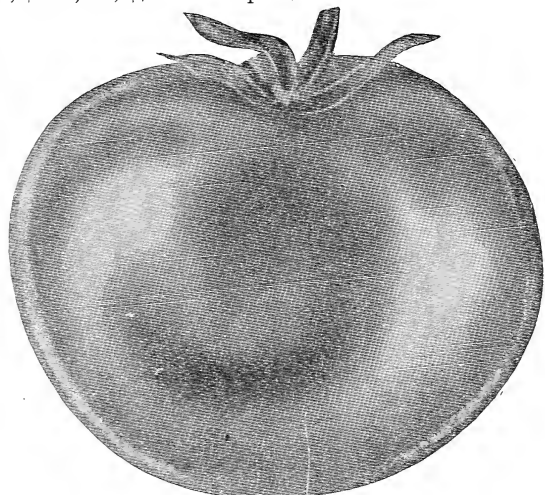
(*Solanum Lycopersicum.*)

Tomate or Pomme d' Amour. Liebesapfel. Pomo d' oro Tomate.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 4 ounces will produce enough plants to set an acre. The tomato flourishes best in warm, light soil, moderately rich. For early use sow $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch deep in January or February in a hot-bed, or, if only a few plants are wanted, they may be sown in a window box. In order to get the plants strong and stocky, they should be transplanted when 2 to 3 inches high, and a second transplanting later on will add greatly to their stockiness. When all danger of frost has passed, set out in the open ground in rows 3 feet apart, leaving the same distance between the plants, and if convenient, furnish a support for the vine. For later crops sow in the open ground as above directed. Or sow 5 to 6 seeds at intervals of 3 feet in rows the same distance apart, where they are to remain. After danger from insects is past thin to one strong plant. This does away with transplanting at the most trying season of the year. Tomatoes succeed so much better when they are supported by brush, or trained to a trellis, that we strongly recommend all amateur growers to adopt the latter method in their gardens. A great deal of room can be saved, and rotting of the fruit almost entirely prevented. The trellis should be made about 4½ feet high, with horizontal slats not more than 18 inches apart. The posts must be very firmly set in the ground, as the weight when the vines are in full bearing is greater than might be supposed. Regular spraying with Bordeaux will prevent blight, which otherwise is liable to seriously injure the vines.

With Deep Pink Skin

June Pink. The earliest Pink Tomato and a splendid sort for market gardeners. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, and does not readily crack or bruise in shipment. Very prolific. It is also a good sort for the first crop in the home garden. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.



Tait's Virginia Fair Tomato

Tait's Thoroughbred Virginia Fair Tomato.

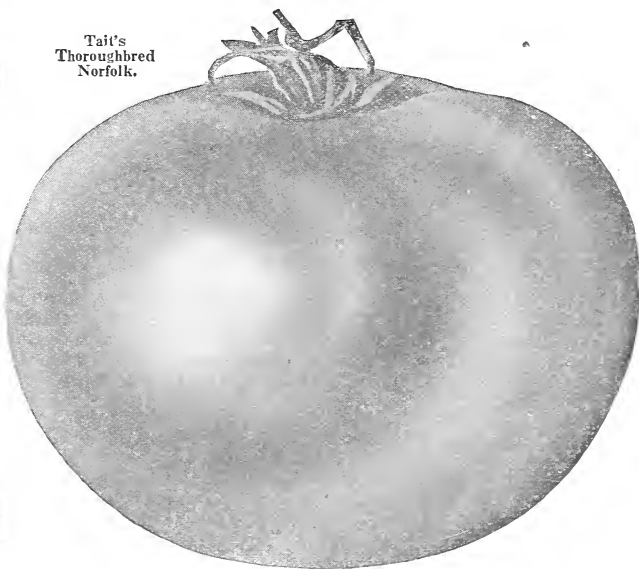
A new early pink, or purple skin tomato, ripening just after June Pink. The vine is very vigorous, and the nearly globe-shaped fruit is of large size, remarkably free from cracking, and of splendid quality. Pkt., 20 cts; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50; lb., \$12.00. Postpaid.

Globe. In the far South almost all shippers agree that this beautifully-formed fruit is the most profitable pink tomato ever used. It is practically a perfect globe, smooth and very heavy, the vine being exceptionally prolific. We recommend it to all growers whose shipments are long in transit, as it is one of those tomatoes which will color up handsomely after picking. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Early Detroit. An early, medium-sized, smooth, purple-fruited variety, maturing with Acme, but more globular in shape; a splendid tomato. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.75.

Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk. There has long been a demand for a tomato with the color and quality of the famous old Acme, but more prolific and free from its extraordinary liability to the various diseases of tomatoes. In the carefully-bred strain which we call "Tait's Norfolk" Acme blood is manifest in the smooth skin and brilliant deep pink coloring, but the vines are most vigorous, and much less liable to blight than Beauty. As it is also of unsurpassed productiveness and quite uniform in its large size, it should satisfy every grower who seeks a combination of beauty, quality and yield. Like all really fine varieties, it is, of course, later than June Pink. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb. 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

Tait's
Thoroughbred
Norfolk.



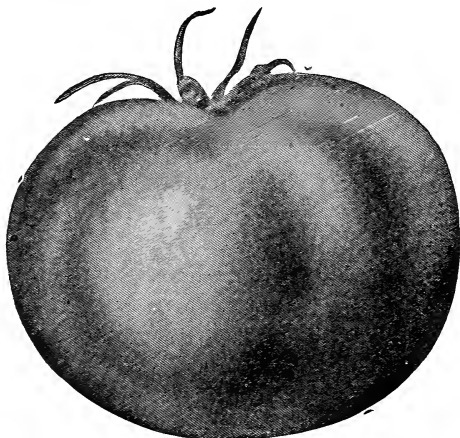
Brimmer. Those who like large tomatoes will find the Brimmer to their liking. While not an early sort, it is fairly productive; the fruit can be grown to weigh a pound or more, and the quality is splendid. It is quite similar to the Ponderosa, and should be grown only for local markets or family use. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Ponderosa. The largest tomato and a great favorite for the family garden. The fruit is deep purple, slightly ribbed, solid, and of luscious flavor. The fruit will often weigh over a pound, and most people think it the best kind for slicing. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.

Redfield Beauty. Very similar to the old "Beauty Tomato," but a little larger. The fruit is deep pinkish crimson, of good quality and quite prolific. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

With Bright Red Skin

Tait's Thoroughbred First of All. We believe this to be the earliest tomato in cultivation. Earlier than Spark's or Langdon's Earliana. The color is a clear scarlet, without the yellowish cast that is characteristic of those varieties. The vine is amazingly productive, and bud settings are heavier than those of any other extra early. As the fruit is quite smooth and of good size compared with nearly all other extra early sorts, we recommend it as best for extra early use. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00. Postpaid.



Tait's First of all Tomato

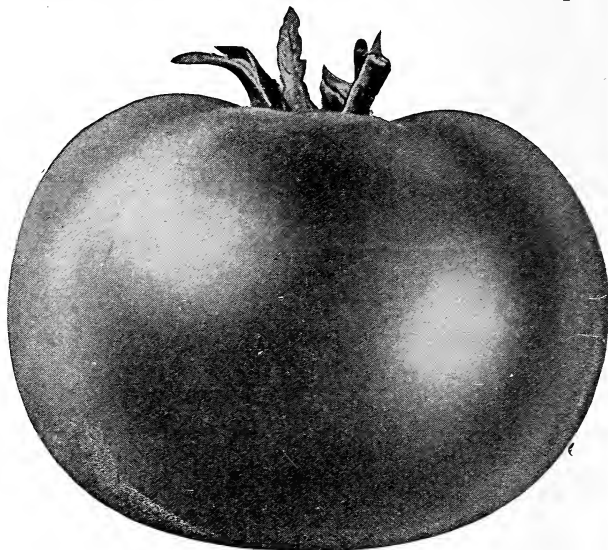
Royal Scarlet. A scarlet fruited variety coming in about the same time as Earliana. The fruits are of medium size, round, very smooth, and of good quality, and will bear longer than most first early sorts. Pkt., 20 cts; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50; lb., \$12.00. Postpaid.

Earliana. Our market gardener's strain is decidedly superior to most stocks of this well-known variety and is extremely early. The plants are of compact growth with short, close-jointed branches, setting the fruit in clusters near the base. The fruit is bright scarlet, of medium size, very prolific. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

John Baer. An extremely early variety of much merit. The fruit is nearly round, of a pleasing scarlet color, good quality and very productive. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Bonney Best. Early, prolific and of good size, this tomato has become very popular on account of its many good qualities. In shape it is nearly round, flattened at the stem end and quite thick through. The skin is a beautiful red, and the fruit grows in clusters. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel. One of the best second early tomatoes. Vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits ripen early, are bright deep scarlet red, nearly round, smooth, of large size and the best quality. As the pickings continue through a long season, it is one of the finest sorts for the home garden. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.



Stone Tomato,

Stone. Possibly the best all-round main crop red tomato and few sorts are as good as this for canning. The fruit is large, smooth, bright scarlet, of the finest quality and very productive. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

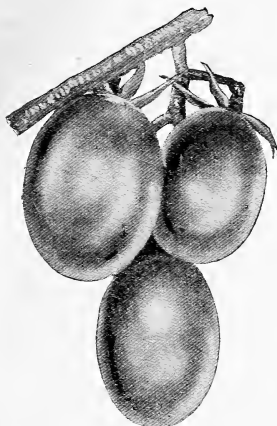
Red Rock. Another good main crop tomato that ripens with the Stone, and very much like it. The fruit is roundish, large, smooth, of fine quality, scarlet red, extremely solid and productive. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

Matchless. Few varieties are so smooth and solid and keep better after picking than Matchless. The fruit is quite large, of a beautiful cardinal red color, solid, and of good quality. Less desirable than Stone or Red Rock. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 25 cts; ¼ lb., 75 cts; lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

With Yellow Skin

Golden Queen. The handsomest yellow tomato and greatly esteemed because of the remarkable solidity of the flesh. The fruit is large, smooth, of good quality and very productive. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Preserving Tomatoes



Red Plum Tomato.

Yellow Pear. Used for preserves and pickles. Fruit pear-shaped. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Red Pear. Similar to Yellow Pear except in color. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Yellow Plum. Perfectly smooth, of oval shape, lemon-yellow color, and very pretty when preserved. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Red Plum. Similar to Yellow Plum except in color. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Yellow Cherry. This dainty little tomato makes very decorative preserves, and is deliciously flavored. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.



Yellow Pear Tomato.

Red Cherry. Similar to the above except in color, and a trifle larger. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 40 cts; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Forcing Tomatoes

Comet. Green house men all know the good qualities of this red forcing tomato, the productiveness of which is astonishing. It is very uniform in shape, perfectly smooth and of specially fine flavor. Pkt., 10 and 25 cts; oz., 75 cts. Postpaid.

TURNIPS

(Brassica Rapa.)

Navet. Weisse Rube. Navone. Nabo.

CULTURE. 1 ounce is sufficient for 100 feet of drill; 1½ to 2 pounds to an acre. The successful cultivation of turnips requires land which has been thoroughly enriched and put in the best condition. For spring use, sow the earlier varieties about the last of February, ¾ inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches apart. For fall and winter supply sow from the middle of July to first of September, though the strap leaf varieties will usually make turnips if sown as late as the middle of September. For the rutabagas and large turnips the drills ought to be two feet apart, and the plants thinned to ten inches. If desired, they may be also sowed broadcast.

With White Flesh

White Milan. This extra early turnip is a selection from the well-known Purple Top Milan, and is particularly recommended to all market gardeners. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.25. Postpaid.

Purple Top Milan. For many years the hardy flat variety was more profitable than any other extra early turnip, but it is now giving way to the White Milan and Snowball. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts; lb., \$1.00. Postpaid.

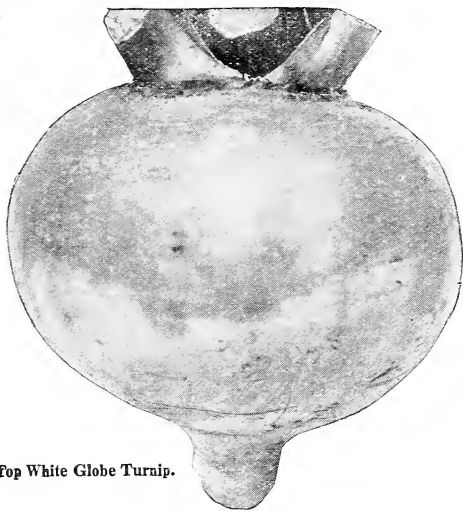
Snowball. A very early globe-shaped variety, beautifully white and most delicate in flavor, being really sweet so long as it is growing. We recommend it for sowing to immediately follow the White Milan, these two representing the best to be had in spring turnips. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; ¼ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Large White Norfolk. A splendid turnip, which has long been a standard sort for stock feeding, and is used to a considerable extent for market. It is of spherical shape, flattened at the top, and under proper cultivation attains a very large size. The flesh is sweet, but somewhat coarse of grain at maturity. In the vicinity of Norfolk, the leaves are largely used for "greens," sowings being made through September, October and November. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts., ¼ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.



Pomeranian White Globe Turnip.

Purple Top White Globe.. Possibly the handsomest and most popular turnip, and for home or market is unsurpassed. It is a large, rapid-growing sort, globular shaped, with pure white flesh. The skin is purple above and white below, making it most attractive in appearance. We consider it in many respects the most desirable sort in our list. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

Pomeranian White Globe. Our strain of this famous turnip is as near perfection as we can hope to get it, being beautifully formed, of snowy whiteness, very uniform in size, and of fine quality. The leaves make "greens" of excellent quality, and of late years we sell quite as much seed for that purpose as for the roots. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

White French, or Rock One of the very best winter turnips, whose sweet and finely grained flesh is so solid that it has been appropriately named "White Rock." Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Purple Top Flat Strap Leaf. A well-known variety, and considered one of the best for fall use up to the introduction of the Purple Top Globe. The latter is a better turnip in every respect, and market gardeners should abandon the older variety. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

White Egg. Being beautifully smooth and white, as well as of rapid growth, this is a desirable kind for market gardeners. Few of our Southern growers seem to be acquainted with its good qualities. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

White Flat Strap Leaf. A medium-sized early turnip once largely grown for shipment, but now little used for either home or market. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Cow Horn. The long, white root of this variety grows half above the ground, and is usually so crooked as to be unsightly. The quality, however, is all that could be wished, and it is one of the best turnips for keeping in the winter. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Southern Prize, or Dixie. Hardy and needs no protection, principally grown for winter and spring salad. Oz., 5 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

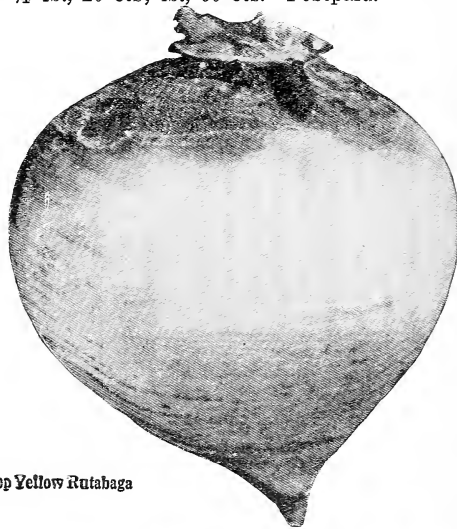
Seven Top. The leaves of the Seven Top Turnip are very abundant, and were formerly considered the best for "greens," but the Pomeranian White Globe and White Norfolk are really better kinds for this purpose. Oz., 5 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid.

With Yellow Flesh

Amber Globe. A very superior turnip, which keeps well, and is a general favorite throughout the South. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Yellow Aberdeen. We had much difficulty inducing Southern farmers to try this fine turnip, but its good qualities gradually became known. No kind equals it in keeping under unfavorable conditions, and is particularly recommended for stock feeding during the winter, although good for table. It is of slow growth, and should not be sown later than August. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

Golden Ball. This turnip of globe form and orange-colored flesh, while not large, is very solid, of splendid flavor, and keeps well. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.



Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga

RUTABAGAS

With Yellow Flesh

Tait's Thoroughbred Purple Top. Our Rutabagas are so unlike most of the cheap imported stocks which are commonly used in this country that they very frequently cause a sensation when introduced in market. Where most have unsightly and wasteful necks, ours are beautifully symmetrical, splendid for market, and the yield per acre is enormous. Southern farmers make a great mistake in not growing more rutabagas, the value of which, for stockmen, can hardly be overestimated. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts; lb., 60 cts. Postpaid.

True Globe Shaped. Entirely devoid of the objectionable "neck" characteristic of most strains, fine grained, and perfect in both color and contour, this is literally the ideal rutabaga. For market gardening such a symmetrical, handsome root means fancy prices, or else ready sale when less high-bred stocks are not wanted at any price, and all those who cater to the family trade should use it exclusively. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

With White Flesh

Breadstone. A great improvement upon the ordinary white rutabaga, being fine grained, of the most delicate flavor, and very early. The root is oval shaped, smooth, and almost without neck. It is becoming a favorite variety everywhere. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 10 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Budlong. Identical with Breadstone, described above.

WITLOOF

(See Chicory.)

HERBS FOR THE GARDEN

Every garden should contain an assortment of herbs, the uses to which they may be put in the kitchen being innumerable. Their cultivation in general requires very little care, and many kinds, being perennial, need to be sown only once. No special soil is necessary, and the harvesting of the crop is exceedingly simple. The seed should be sown as early as possible in spring, the plants thinned to a proper distance, and an occasional hoeing done to prevent weeds and grasses from smothering them at first. The best time for harvesting is just at the time the flowers begin to appear, and the drying should be done as quickly as possible in a dark room. If kept in closely corked bottles, the quality of the leaves will be retained much better than if exposed to the air.

Market gardeners with small places near cities will generally find herbs one of the most profitable crops they can raise.

Anise. (*Pimpinella Anisum*). A well-known annual herb, used principally for seasoning and garnishing. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 35 cts.

Balm. (*Melissa Officinalis*). The leaves of this perennial are fragrant, and are sometimes used for making a tea for cases of fever. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts.

Caraway. (*Carum Carui*). Grown for the seeds, which are used in confectionery, pastries, etc.; the leaves are also sometimes put in soups. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 35 cts.

Catnip. (*Nepeta Cataria*). The leaves of this perennial are used for seasoning, and it is also a tonic for cats. It makes also an excellent pasture for bees. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts.

Coriander. (*Coriandrum Sativum*). A hardy annual, the seeds of which form an important article of commerce, being largely used in the manufacture of liquors, in confectionery and as a disguise to the taste of medicine. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 35 cts.

Dill. (*Anethum Graveolens*). An annual with seeds of a peculiar pungent taste. They are used in various ways as a condiment, and often added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 35 cts.

Fennel. (*Anethum Foeniculum*). An aromatic annual used in flavoring in cooking; also for making tea for children. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 35 cts.

Horehound. (*Marrabium Vulgare*). The leaves and tops of this annual are used as a medicine for subduing irritating coughs. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts.

Lavender. (*Lavendula Vera*).—A hardy perennial, producing long, sweet-scented spikes of flowers, which are used for the distillation of oil, lavender water, etc. The flowers are also dried before they fade and laid away among linens, to which they impart their characteristic and very charming odor. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts.

Mint Roots. (See Index.)

Pot Marigold. (*Calendula Officinalis*). Grown altogether for the leaves, which are used for soups. It is an annual with showy flowers. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 35 cts.

Rosemary. (*Rosmarinus Officinalis*). An ornamental perennial, very fragrant and with a bitter, pungent flavor. It also furnishes an oil for various purposes. The plant yields little until well established in the second season. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts.

Sage. (*Salvia Officinalis*). A hardy perennial, the leaves of which are plucked about the time the flower stalks are forming, then spread in a dark room and dried as quickly as possible. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts.

Sweet Marjoran. (*Origanum Marjoranna*). The leaves of this perennial are used both when green and after drying. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 35 cts.

Summer Savoy. (*Satureia Hortensis*). A useful culinary herb, the dried leaves and flowers of which are put in dressings and soups. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 35 cts.

Sweet Basil. (*Ocimum Basilicum*). An annual, producing seeds which have nearly the flavor of cloves. The seeds, stems and tops of shoots may be used for sauces and stews. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts.

Thyme. (*Thymus Vulgaris*). A favorite herb for seasoning, and supposed to possess various medicinal qualities. The plant is perennial, and both leaves and tops of stems are utilized. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 50 cts.

The words Thoroughbred Seeds being a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 51052), and the word Thoroughbred being also a registered trade-mark (U. S. Patent Office, No. 92011), all persons are warned against their use in connection with the advertising or sale of seeds. We solicit the help of our friends in the detection and punishment of infringements of our copyright.

FIELD CORNS

Thoroughbred Strains

A Pint Weighs About Three-Quarters of a Pound; a Bushel Weighs Fifty-Six Pounds.

White Varieties

Trucker's Favorite.

We believe this early white corn is of much value to all farmers. It often happens that some disaster to the regular corn crop necessitates replanting with some very early kind, and for such purpose we are sure Trucker's Favorite is far superior to any ever in cultivation, as its fine ears will mature in seventy-five days. For a fuller description see page 34. Lb., 20 cts; 2 lb., 30 cts; 4 lb., 50 cts; 10 lb., 90 cts. 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$3.65. Delivered.

Tait's Thoroughbred Hickory King.

This splendid stock of white field corn is a remarkable example of the possibilities of plant breeding, since in a typical ear the end of a broken cob may be entirely hidden by a single kernel. It is of medium earliness, and if the soil be really good, there will be an average of two ears to the stalk. It is a good sort for land which is rather thin, for even on such soils the ears will run from seven to nine inches in length, the explanation lying, of course, in the fact that so little of the plant is sacrificed to the cob. In yield per acre on good soil it, of course, falls far short of many other corns. Lb., 15 cts; 2 lbs., 25 cts; 4 lbs., 40 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$2.90. Delivered.

Tait's Thoroughbred Virginia Mammoth.

This remarkably handsome selection, bred up from the well-known Horsetooth, always finds a more ready sale than any field corn on our list, and never disappoints the farmer who puts it on good soil. We know of no corn which can show so handsome a grain, and it is very satisfactory as to productiveness. In earliness it does not compare with the early yellow varieties, but where this is not an important point it may be unreservedly commended as the most perfect white corn in existence for the tidewater section of Virginia and North Carolina. Lb., 20 cts; 2 lbs., 30 cts; 4 lbs., 45 cts; 10 lbs., 80 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$3.25. Delivered.

Virginia Horsetooth.

There can be no question of the usefulness of this famous corn on any land in high cultivation. We do not recommend it for thin soils, but under suitable conditions it will give a splendid yield. The ears, which are often twelve inches long, average fourteen rows, the grain being of extra length. Lb., 15 cts; 2 lbs., 25 cts; 4 lbs., 40 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$2.90. Delivered.

Boone County Mammoth.

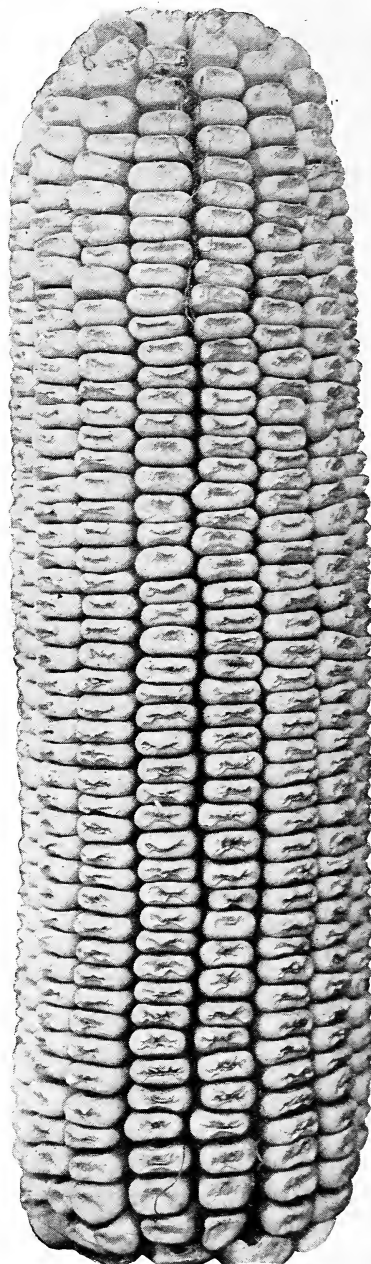
One of the best white field corns for general use, and has taken many prizes at corn shows for perfect ears and enormous yields, the rows running from eighteen to twenty-four, and the cob is rather large; but the grain is deep, and the ears generally filled quite over the tips. On rich soil, both stalf and foliage make a strong, heavy growth, making it very desirable for ensilage. Lb., 15 cts; 2 lbs., 25 cts; 4 lbs., 40 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$2.90. Delivered.

Tait's Thoroughbred Prolific.

Now that prolific corns have become so popular, we take pleasure in offering this new sort. On land of good fertility it may be relied upon to produce from three to five ears to the stalk, although in our trials we have seen as many as six well-developed ears on a single stalk. The cob and ear are of medium size and will mature in less than a hundred days. Every one interested in prolific corn should plant a portion of their crop in this variety. Lb., 20 cts; 2 lbs., 30 cts; 4 lbs., 50 cts; 10 lbs., 90 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$3.65. Delivered.

Bigg's Seven Ear.

Another prolific corn much liked in many sections of Virginia and North Carolina, but we think less desirable than Tait's Thoroughbred Prolific. Lb., 15 cts; 2 lbs., 25 cts; 4 lbs., 40 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$2.90. Delivered.



Tait's Virginia Mammoth Corn

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

Yellow Varieties

Tait's Thoroughbred Golden Wedge. The best yellow variety for Southern farmers. The grain of this bright yellow corn approaches the ideal size and proportions more nearly than any other variety of corn that we have ever seen, and we find that the same impression has been made upon all the farmers who have seen it on the ear. The grain, being a real wedge—very long and tapering—is packed around the cob in such a way as to secure the maximum amount of grain to the ear, while in weight and attractiveness of color it holds its own with any of the standard field varieties. A good kind for planting after the potato crop has been harvested. Lb., 20 cts; 2 lbs., 30 cts; 4 lbs., 45 cts; 10 lbs., 80 cts; 56 lbs. (bushel), \$3.25. Delivered.

Improved Golden Dent. A well-known early yellow field corn that will usually mature in ninety days. It is a hardy, healthy, vigorous growing variety, good for either hard corn or ensilage, and splendid for a late crop. Lb., 15 cts; 2 lbs., 25 cts; 4 lbs., 40 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$2.90. Delivered.

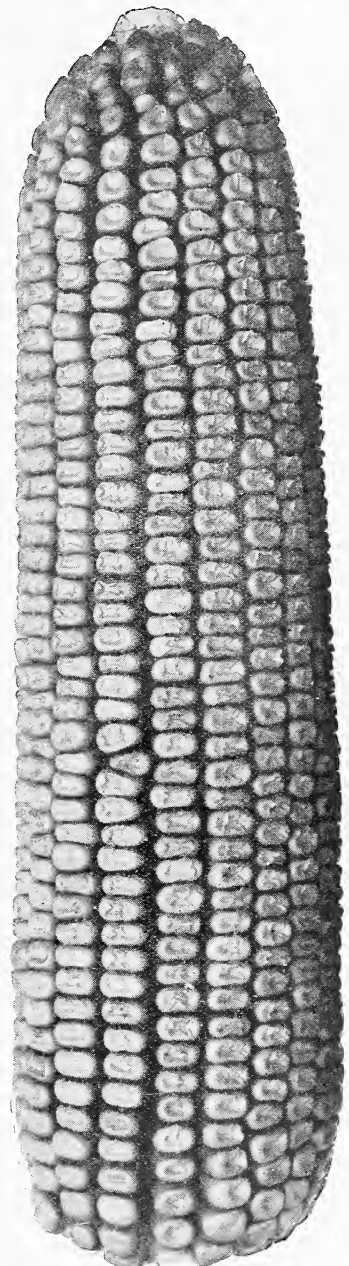
Improved Leaming. Our selection of this variety has been bred to develop depth of grain and length of ear, and, as it can be easily grown in less than 100 days, we commend it particularly to farmers who live in sections where the growing season is short. The cob is red and the grains deep orange in color. Although the stalk is slender and not above medium size, it makes an abundance of excellent fodder. Lb., 15 cts; 2 lbs., 25 cts; 4 lbs., 40 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$2.90. Delivered.

Mortgage Lifter. A rather attractive yellow variety with medium cob and deep grain. It ripens in about ninety days and is much liked in certain sections of Virginia and North Carolina. Lb., 15 cts; 2 lbs., 25 cts; 4 lbs., 40 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$2.90. Delivered.

Mastodon Dent. The originator, who is one of the most experienced corn growers in the United States, regards this as one of the finest of all yellow corn. Although the ear is of extra large size, it is no less remarkable for its earliness. The cob is large, like that of Boone County, and for this reason does not do so well in the tidewater section of Virginia and North Carolina. Lb., 20 cts; 2 lbs., 30 cts; 4 lbs., 50 cts; 10 lbs., 90 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$3.65. Delivered.

White Cap Yellow Dent. The small, short stalk and scanty leafing of this corn give little promise of the really handsome ear, which appears in due time. It is much liked by those who do not care to use the fodder, being very early as well as productive. The kernels are bright amber yellow at the tip and white on the outer end, making it very distinct in appearance. Lb., 15 cts; 2 lbs., 25 cts; 4 lbs., 40 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$2.90. Delivered.

Bloody Butcher. The color of this famous corn is an odd mixture of yellow and red, the spattered effect being such as to suggest the rather startling name of "Bloody Butcher." The ear is extraordinarily long and thick, the kernel of good shape, and in every essential respect, including earliness, it ranks very high indeed. Lb., 15 cts; 2 lbs., 25 cts; 4 lbs., 40 cts; 10 lbs., 75 cts; 56 lbs. (1 bushel), \$2.90. Delivered.



Tait's Golden Wedge Corn

If you have not been getting proper results from the seed corn that you have been planting, let us assist you with our

THOROUGHbred STRAINS

GRAIN

Standard Varieties Useful in the South

PRICES F. O. B. NORFOLK, AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Barley

Forty-eight pounds to the bushel. For an acre, two bushels.

Beardless. The great value of Barley for winter pasturage has not been generally recognized as yet, but many Southern dairymen have adopted it as one of their main crops for this purpose, using it also for hay. If the ground is reasonably strong, it may be firmly established before winter, and will bear almost continuous grazing until late spring, the beneficial effect upon milch cows in particular being most noticeable. If intended to be cured for hay, the head should not be allowed to form. Sowings are made both in summer and fall, and sometimes it is broadcasted when corn or cotton crops are "laid by." Price per bushel on application.

Buckwheat

Forth-eight pounds to the bushel. For an acre, one bushel.

Buckwheat thrives where few other plants will. In excessive hot weather buckwheat is liable to blight, and the seeds should not be sown in the latitude of Norfolk before the middle of July. It may be sown either in drills or broadcast.

Japanese. A distinct variety, earlier and more productive than the Silver Hull. The plant is large and vigorous, and the flour made from it is of the best quality. Price per bushel on application.

Oats

Thirty-two pounds to the bushel. For an acre, two bushels.

Gunson's Granary Filler. A new extra early white branch oat, enormously productive. In recent tests yields of more than a hundred bushels per acre were secured and every up-to-date farmer should give them a trial. Price per bushel on application.

Burt, or Ninety-Day. Probably the best spring oat for general use in the South, and now very largely grown in Virginia and the Carolinas for both hay and grain. Planted in February, March and April, they can usually be relied upon to mature in time to avoid all injury from heat, and the grain is free from rust. Price per bushel on application.

Fulgham. A splendid variety of the rust proof type. It is earlier than either the Appler or Bancroft and a heavier yielder. One of the best varieties for spring planting. Price per bushel on application.

Red Rust Proof. No description is needed of this standard winter oat, as it is almost universally used throughout the South. Price per bushel on application.

Appler. This is a Southern-grown type of the Red Rust Proof Oat, and is unquestionably one of the most valuable the Southern farmer can grow, especially if a crop of grain is desired. Appler cannot be considered an early sort, and for that reason should be sown in the fall. Price per bushel on application.

Virginia Gray Winter. A general favorite in the South for fall planting, and much used for winter pasturage as well as for the grain. It is a hardy variety of very vigorous growth and stools finely, making a better turf than any other kind. Sown in September or October, they will be well set before cold weather, and may be grazed freely throughout the winter. Spring sowings in March will give very good results, and our customers will find them far more productive than the ordinary spring oat. Price per bushel on application.

Rye

Fifty-six pounds to the bushel. For an acre, one and one-half bushels.

For winter pasturage few crops compare with Winter Rye, its adaptability to almost all soils and situations being enough to make it a universal favorite. Inexpensive, very productive and of remarkable nutritive value, it can be used to advantage on every farm where stock is kept, and we strongly recommend that all unused land be covered with rye during the winter as a protection. It also ranks among the best green manures, and is very largely used for that purpose.

Abruzzi. This variety of winter rye is becoming more popular each year. It is ready for grazing about ten days earlier than any other sort, and will produce nearly as much grain. Price per bushel on application.

Rosen. A splendid variety that produces a strong, vigorous straw, and stools to a remarkable degree. It is destined to take first place as a leading variety of Winter Rye. Price per bushel on application.

Wheat

Sixty pounds to the bushel. For an acre, one and one-half bushels.

Leap's Prolific. This Virginia-bred selection of beardless wheat has now established a wide reputation for productiveness and high milling value. We have more demand for it than for all other beardless kinds combined. Price per bushel on application.

Fulcaster. This variety is favored by many planters of North and South Carolina. It is a vigorous grower and makes the finest quality of flour. Price per bushel on application.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

SORGHUM

Prices are cash, F. O. B. Norfolk, and subject to change without notice.

CULTURE—When sown for hay, Sorghum is usually sown broadcast at the rate of 2 bushels per acre, but it will be found more satisfactory if it is put in with wheat drill. When sown thickly, the stalks do not have a chance to get too large, which insures a maximum yield with the least waste. Sorghum is of rapid growth and often is ready for feeding in 60 days after sowing; and on good soil it will produce from 3 to 5 tons of cured hay per acre. It is also very slow in curing, and should be left out for 10 days after cutting if the weather is fine, or twice that length of time if there is much rain. It suffers very little injury from such exposure, and has been known to make good hay after remaining wet for a long time. Opinions vary as to the best time for cutting, but it is best done when there are signs of ripening, as it then cures better than when green. After drying in windrows for 2 or 3 days it may be put in the barn. When grown for summer feeding it should be grown in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, with about 8 stalks to the foot, or in drills 2 feet apart, with a dozen or more stalks to each hill. 12 pounds per acre are sufficient for this method. 5 pounds per acre when grown for syrup. Sown from the middle of April to the first of August.



Early Orange Sorghum.

Early Orange. This has been found the best variety for stock feeding, since it produces the strongest stalks and is less liable to lodge than any of the other saccharine sorghums. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid.

Sugar Drip. This sorghum is said to make a larger yield of syrup than either Amber or Orange, and of a decidedly better quality. Since the making of syrup is not so difficult, this should encourage its making not only for the home, but for local markets as well. For forage it is the equal of either of the other varieties, but not quite so early as the Orange. Lb. 20 cts. Postpaid.

Early Amber. An early productive variety, which grows from eight to ten feet high, the name being taken from the clear amber color of the syrup, which is of the best quality. As a forage plant it is very valuable, and affords on rich soil two or three cuttings during the summer. Sown in drills two feet apart and cultivate as corn. For an acre, ten pounds in drills, or five pounds if sown for syrup; two bushels sown broadcast for hay. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid.

Rural Branching, or Millo Maize. This sorghum, which is non-saccharine, flourishes in the hottest weather, growing in a bush-like form and throwing out suckers from all the lower joints. The foliage procured is of fair quality, and may be cut at any stage for green feed or cured for fodder. Make the drills four feet apart, sow the seed thinly, and cultivate as corn. For an acre, five pounds. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid.

White Kaffir Corn. This sorghum, which is a native of Southern Africa, is low, perfectly erect, and quite distinct from the other non-saccharine varieties, branching from the top joints instead of stooling from the roots. It may be cured, the stalk as well as blades, into excellent fodder, but if wanted for this purpose should be cut as the first seed-heads come into bloom; if sown as soon as the ground is warm a second crop may be made afterwards. It is avail-

able for green feed from early in the season to winter, and is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, its nutritive value ranking very high indeed. The grain is produced on heads about one foot long, and may be fed to poultry or ground into a flour very useful for stock feed. Sow in rows three feet apart and cultivate as corn, or broadcast for forage, either alone or with cowpeas. For an acre, five pounds in drills, or fifty pounds broadcast. Lb. 20 cts. Postpaid

SUDAN GRASS

Introduced from Africa a few years ago, this species of sorghum has become quite popular in the Southwest, where conditions are unfavorable for sowing other grasses successfully. The plant closely resembles Johnson Grass, except that it does not have the rootstalks by which the grass spreads from year to year, and being an annual, could never become the pest that Johnson Grass is. It grows from four to seven feet high, stools remarkably, and can be cut at least three times during a season. It is finer in growth than sorghum, and will produce more and better hay than millet. Being a warm-weather plant, in the latitude of Norfolk it should not be sown before May, or later than July. It is easily mowed, and cures readily. When sowed in drills eighteen inches apart four to six pounds are required to an acre, or about twenty-five when sown broadcast. As it is extremely difficult to tell the seed from that of Johnson Grass, only seed that has been tested for purity and germination should be sown. The seed offered by us has been thus tested. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid.

TOBACCO

CULTURE.—1 ounce of tobacco should produce at least 10,000 plants if sown properly. It is advisable to sow as early as possible, the usual custom being to make a large fire over the place intended for the seed-bed, in order to destroy weed seeds. The ground is put in the finest possible condition, the seed sown broadcast on the surface and pressed down firmly with a plank or the back of a spade, after which the bed must be protected by cottons or covering. When seedlings get 5 or 6 inches high, they are transplanted in rows 4 feet apart, with 3 feet between the plants. Cultivate thoroughly.

Improved Yellow Oronoko. A variety of much merit, developed by careful selection from the Old Standard Yellow Oronoko, used for high-grade filler. Its growth is large, but erect, and its leaves, while large, are of the finest texture. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50. Postpaid.

Warne. A splendid variety for bright yellow wrappers. Grows to a large size, and holds itself up well. The leaf is of good size and very fine-grained. It is tough, silky and is one of the best varieties when properly grown, and is a very popular sort. Pkt., 10 cts. oz., 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., 4.50. Postpaid.

Improved Long-Leaf Gooch. In this variety we have an ideal tobacco for Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina, and a portion of Georgia. It is adapted to sandy soils, grows unusually large, producing a large, broad leaf of No. 1 quality, cures well, and makes more pounds to the acre than most varieties. Pkt., 10 cts., oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50. Postpaid.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. One of the hardiest varieties of tobacco and excellent for cigar wrappers. It is best for sections where the tenderer and finer kinds do not succeed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50. Postpaid.

MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

Beans, Soja or Soy

(Soja Hispida.)

Tests of the nutritive value of Soja Beans demonstrate that they are decidedly superior to cowpeas for feeding purposes, and do not wonder that the demand each year is increasing enormously. It is now recognized as one of the most important range crops for the South, as well as a nitrogen gatherer of the latest value. The plant thrives in hot, dry weather, and does really well on heavy and light soils, leaving the ground in a condition of extraordinary cleanliness; few crops are so good for smothering filth of any kind, and almost any weed can be entirely eradicated by two or three successive years of Soja Beans sown thickly. Sow either broadcast or in drills from May to July. One to one and a half bushels per acre broadcast, or eight to ten quarts in drills one and one half feet apart when a crop of matured beans is wanted.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Black Eyebrow. A new variety put out by us three years ago that will be found especially adapted for where seasons are short, or where the beans are sown for pasture. Owing to its extreme earliness the seed may be sown in April, and by July the pods will be filled ready to use in the hogs on. This means an early hog pasture that is rich in protein weeks ahead of most other varieties of Soja Beans. No crops for hogs can be easily grown on the same land in one season. Except for early hog pasture it is inferior to the Haberdash. Seed brown with a black border. Write for prices.

Abalandt. This we consider the most valuable all-purpose Soja Bean yet introduced. It is early, produces a splendid quality of forage, and a heavy yield of seed. Sown in April, it fills its pods by the middle of July. Seed low. Write for prices.

Mammoth Yellow. The most popular of Soja Beans for forage purposes. A little later in season than some of the other varieties, but produces large quantities of both forage and seed. It is also used as food. Write for prices.

Mammoth Brown. Very similar to Mammoth Yellow, except the seed is brown. The distinctive value of this variety is that the beans do not shatter when ripe. Write for prices.

Wilson. A black-seeded variety, and one of the earliest and most prolific Soja Beans. A good sort to plant for hay, but has a small stem, which enables it to cure easily. One of the best varieties for sowing in the North. Write for prices.

Virginia. Excellent for forage, but a little later than the Wilson. Seed brown. Write for prices.

Beans, Velvet

(Dolichos Multiflorus.)

Among the newer forage plants this stands very high, as it is probably the most productive of its class and the best adapted to really poor soils. The growth is little less than marvelous, the vines attaining a length of ten or more yards, while the pods borne in enormous clusters. All the experiment stations are in declaring its nutritive value to be remarkable. For an acre, three pecks. Write for prices.

100-Day Speckled. A very rapid growing bean; making possibly more growth than any other pea or bean known. While it seldom matures in a 100 days, it is very early, producing purple flowers in clusters. The pods are about three inches long, containing speckled beans that are nearly round. Especially recommended for improving the soil. Can be sown broadcast, but we think it best to plant in drills and cultivate them once. After they get started they soon cover the ground with vines so dense that it is difficult to plow them under. We recommend turning stock on them, and let them eat and trample down the vines, which can then be turned under or left until spring. Should be planted in May or June, 1 or 2 pecks to the acre in drills, or 1 bushel broadcast. Write for prices.

Oceola. A newer sort, said to be as early and more prolific than the 100-day. The flowers are purple and the beans are nearly flat and of a mottled gray color. Write for prices.

Beans, White or Navy

If saved bright, these are usually a most profitable crop, and there is no reason why more should not be grown in the South. Being perfectly dwarf and very prolific, an enormous quantity can be produced on an acre, and there is little cost of cultivation. As the weevil is likely to attack beans harvested during warm weather, it is best not to plant before the last of June. The ground should be well prepared by plowing and harrowing and drills made about two and a half feet apart, the beans either drilled or dropped by hand, being covered a little less than two inches. Deep cultivation is undesirable, and it is only necessary to keep the surface well loosened. When the majority of the pods have turned yellow the plants should be pulled by the roots and, after being left for a day or two to dry, spread in the barn until thoroughly cured. After threshing, fan and hand-pick if possible, as a fine sample will sell more readily and at a far better price. In Carolina they are often very profitably used for replanting missing hills in the cotton fields. For an acre, three pecks. Lb., 25 cts. Postpaid. Write for special prices.

Beets, Stock or Mangels

—See Index.

Broom Corn

Evergreen. This variety grows about eight feet high, has a permanent green color, and is practically free from crooked, irregular brush. It succeeds best on strong, deep soil with good drainage, and as cold is very injurious, sowing must not be made until the ground is warm. To keep the brush in good shape it is necessary to bend the head down about the time the seeds mature. Drill in rows three feet apart and cultivate as ordinary corn. For an acre, five pounds. Lb., 25 cts. Postpaid. Per hundred pounds on application.

Chufas

Spanish Chufas or Earth Almonds are a special nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown, hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding. Chufas do best on light, sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay, except as a sub-soil. They should be planted in drills two and a half to

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in a hill fifteen to twenty inches apart, cover about two inches, keep clean and stir the soil occasionally. Level culture is the best. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July. Pkt., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts. Postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

COTTON

SELECTED VARIETIES

Price of Cotton is cash, F. O. B., Norfolk, and subject to change without notice.

Planting cotton seeds without the least regard to the parent plant has been only too common throughout the South, but we are glad to note now a much keener interest on the part of planters to avail themselves of every improvement in the quality of staple and productiveness. The various Southern experiment stations deserve much credit for the quality, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of their work in connection with cotton. Many fine selections have been bred in recent years, so that it is now possible to get varieties which will clean up over forty pounds of lint to each 100 pounds of seed cotton, and upwards of 300 bolls will often be found on a single plant. The old three-lock boll has given places to types which produce five locks, and there are several kinds which will average two bolls per joint. Out of the hundred more or less distinct varieties we have endeavored to select those possessing the greatest number of desirable points, and we hope the list will interest many farmers now growing the old and very inferior stocks. If reasonable notice be given us, we will usually be able to supply any other kind desired. The long-stapled cottons are not recommended for sections north of South Carolina. Thirty pounds to bushel.

CULTURE.—The cultivation of cotton varies considerably, of course, according to the locality and soil, but in general the ground should be prepared by thorough plowing and harrowing, with rows 40 to 50 inches apart, 5 feet being given where the land is unusually rich. Seeding is best done with the cotton planter, and the young plants should be thinned to about 18 or 20 inches in the rows; if the ground is very rich, 2 plants may be left in a hill, but otherwise only 1. Frequent shallow cultivation is necessary to keep the surface free from crust, and planting should never be done until danger of frost is passed. For an acre, 1 to 1½ bushels.

Early Prolific. (Medium Boll)—This is a selection from the King's, as a large percentage of the flowers bear the well-known red spot of the King's, but it is a full week earlier in maturing. The bolls are also larger, and it is a heavier and surer cropper. Pk., 90 cts.; bu., \$3.00. Delivered.

Early King. (Medium Boll)—This standard variety holds its own against the newer cottons, many of the best of which were bred from it, as evidenced by the King's characteristic red spot in the center of the bloom. It is one of the earliest kinds, maturing in about ninety days, and is invaluable for sections where the growing season is short. Pk., 90 cts.; bu., \$3.00. Delivered.

Ideal. (Medium Boll)—Although several days later than Early King in maturing, this fine Georgia selection has been making wonderful yields every year since its introduction, and competent judges believe it to be the best type of Prolific in cultivation. It is of rank growth and resists drought better than most kinds. Pk., 90 cts.; bu., \$3.00. Delivered.

Big Boll Early. (Large Boll)—This is the best of the "big boll" varieties. It is early, the lint is of splendid quality, and has been found to resist drought particularly well. Pk., 90 cts.; bu., \$3.00. Delivered.

Flax

(*Linum Usitatissimum*).

Flax is very sensitive to cold and should not be sown until all danger from frost is past. When sown for the fibre, two bushels are usually sown to an acre. Write for prices.

Hemp

(*Cannabis Sativa*).

Grown for its fibre, from which many commodities are manufactured. For an acre broadcast one and a half bushels. Lb., 20 cts. Per hundred pounds on application.

PEANUTS

CULTURE.—Peanuts do well on most Southern farm land, whether light, loamy or even sandy, providing lime is not lacking; for without an abundant supply of lime they cannot be successfully grown, twelve to fifteen hundred pounds being often put upon an acre with good results. Soils rich in marl, of course require no liming. Plant in May or early June, the dwarf varieties in 2½ foot rows and the running varieties in 3 foot rows, dropping 1 nut 10 to 12 inches apart in the row covering 1 to 1½ inches deep, and the peanuts should be shelled before planting. If large quantities are to be planted a regular peanut planter should be used. When the vines are started, thorough cultivation must begin, and continue until just before the nuts begin to form. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. For an acre from 1 to 2 bushels in the hull according to size.

Running

Running Jumbo. The largest variety and especially adapted to light sandy soil. Twenty-two pounds to the bushel. Lb. 30 cts. Postpaid.

Dwarf

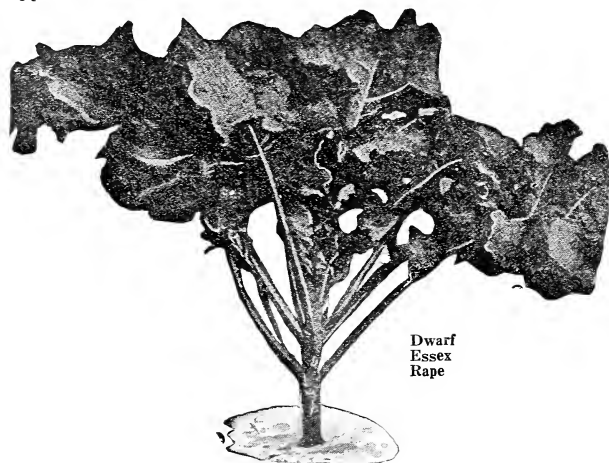
Mammoth Virginia Bush. This is by far the most profitable of dwarf varieties, as the nuts are almost as showy as those of the Running Jumbo. Twenty-two pounds to the bushel. Lb. 30 cts. Postpaid.

Spanish. Land which would not make 10 per cent of a crop of the Jumbo will often produce excellent Spanish nuts, and they require very little cultivation. They are easily gathered, the nuts clinging firmly to the roots at harvest, and no kind cures so readily. Immense quantities are now grown simply for hogs, hardly any food being more fattening or wholesome. Thirty pounds to the bushel. Lb. 30 cts. Postpaid.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

Peas, Canada Field

These are very valuable for stock feeding, and are being more largely used each season. They are planted at the rate of two bushels to the acre broadcast, being usually sown withoats, a combination which is extremely satisfactory. A bushel and a half of each to the acre is sufficient, the peas, of course, being plowed in to the usual depth and the oats put in afterwards with a harrow. Sowings may be made as early as February in ordinary years, and it is usually safe to put them in at any time up to the middle of March. They make a quick growth and produce an immense amount of the best forage at a time when feed is apt to be particularly scarce. When grown with oats they are very easily cured, and all kinds of stock are fond of hay, the nutritive value of which is remarkably high. Price on application.



Dwarf
Essex
Rape

Rape, Dwarf Essex

An excellent forage plant, especially for sheep and hogs, and grown extensively for them in Europe though little known in this country until recent years. It grows with wonderful rapidity, being usually ready for pasturage six or eight weeks after sowing, and an acre is said to support a dozen sheep for more than a month, poultry also revelling in it. Almost any soil will grow it, and the yield per acre is simply enormous, more than twenty tons per acre having been often produced on good ground. Stock feeding upon Rape should be supplied with salt freely. When young it makes a delicious, tender, sweet salad, being often sown solely for this purpose. Sow from early summer until late fall, putting six pounds to the acre broadcast, or three pounds in drills. We offer the genuine Dwarf Essex, importing it ourselves, which is free from mixture with the inferior annual variety. Lb. 20 cents. Postpaid. By express or freight, 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$3.00.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian

(*Helianthus Annus.*)

This enormous variety is a great improvement on the native sunflower, being much more vigorous and productive. It is adapted to almost any soil and situation, and there are few farms that could not spare some field for it which would other-

wise lie unused. The flower heads frequently measure a foot and a half across, and are packed at maturity with large plump seeds marked with black and white. Poultry are extremely fond of the seed, and when thus fed fatten more rapidly, perhaps, than on any other food. In addition to the value of the seed, the leaves are used for forage and the stalks for fuel. Plant in drills three or four feet apart, with eighteen inches between the hills, and cultivate the same as corn. When the seeds are hard, cut off the heads and pile them loosely in a well-ventilated place to cure; they may then be easily threshed out and cleaned. For an acre, six pounds. Lb., 20 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application.

Stock Beets

See Index.

Teosinte

(*Reana Luxurians.*)

A Central American fodder plant which is becoming more popular each year. It bears, in general appearance, considerable resemblance to Indian corn, but the leaves are longer and broader, while the stalk contains a sweet sap. The growth is exceedingly rapid, and it will often attain a height of twelve or more feet, an amazing number of shoots being produced by each plant, the stalks thickly set with succulent and nutritious foliage. Like most other plants of its kind, Teosinte is very sensitive to cold, and should, therefore, be grown only in warm climates, and sowing deferred until danger of frost is past. In favorable seasons several cuttings may usually be made. Make the rows three feet apart, dropping two or three seeds every twelve inches. We feel sure that all who need crops of this sort will be pleased with Teosinte, having never yet received an unfavorable report regarding it. For an acre, four pounds. 1 oz., 10 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts. Postpaid. Per 100 pounds on application.

Vetch, Hairy, or Winter

(*Vicia Villosa.*)

After the most thorough tests, the best informed farmers now consider this one of the most valuable, if not most valuable, of forage plants within the reach of Southern farmers. Good authorities claim that it will yield from six to ten tons of green food to the acre, and its nutritive value has been determined to be much greater than clover. It makes good and easily cured hay, and is perfectly hardy, thriving on poor, arid, sandy soils, while on rich soil it makes a growth of five or more feet. Any kind of grain may be sown with it, to support the vines, but rye or oats will be found more satisfactory, and we think particularly good results will be obtained from twenty pounds of Vetch with one and a half bushels of Virginia Gray Oats, sown in September or early October. It is available for use a remarkably long time, as it is green through the winter and remains in condition until the middle of July, all stock eating it with the greatest relish. If desired, it may be cut very early in the spring thus released for early plantings of other crops. For an acre, sixty to seventy-five pounds. Price on application.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

All prices are Subject to change without notice. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Canary, for Canary Birds.....	20 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Hemp, for Birds, Parrots, Pigeons and Chickens.....	20 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Kaffir Corn, for Pigeons and Chickens.....	15 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Lettuce, for Birds.....	25 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Maw (Blue Poppy) for Birds.....	40 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Millet, Golden, for Birds, Pigeons and Chickens.....	15 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Mixed Seed, for Canary Birds.....	20 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Rape, German, for Birds.....	20 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Sorghum, Mixed, for Pigeons and Chickens.....	15 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Sunflower, for Parrots, Pigeons and Chickens.....	20 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.
Cuttle Fish Bone, for Birds.....	75 cts. per pound.	Postpaid.

We would call to the especial attention of bird fanciers that all the Bird Seeds offered by us are recleaned, and of the highest quality. This should be borne in mind when comparing prices on small or large quantities.

SEED INOCULANT

All the clovers, cowpeas, vetch, peas, beans, alfalfa, and many other leguminous plants, have the power to draw plenty of nitrogen from the air—if there are present what are called the nitrogen-gathering bacteria in the soil to attach themselves to the roots. These bacteria on the roots of this class of plants are necessary to enable the plants to do full work in nitrogen gathering. If they are not present the crop will be more or less a failure. Plenty of bacteria on the roots means rank growing crops, their absence means sickly-looking plants. Where successful crops of any of these plants mentioned have been grown before, there are bacteria in the soil for them, but on new ground or where these crops have not been grown, the bacteria must be supplied before success can come.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

SMALL COST

LARGE RETURNS

EASY TO USE

NO LABOR EXPENSE

Mulford Cultures contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Mulford Cultures are scientifically prepared and tested with the utmost care and skill. Enormous numbers of these very valuable and desirable bacteria are thus available to you in every package of Mulford Culture and may readily be applied to your seed. The sealed bottle insures purity.

Legumes offer the best-known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating overcropped and worn-out fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to your soil and thus increase your yield of wheat, cotton, corn and other non-legume crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase your yield.

MULFORD CULTURES are prepared for

Alfalfa
Crimson Clover
Sweet Clover
Red Clover

Peanuts
Vetch
Velvet Beans
Sweet Peas

Alsike Clover
Burr Clover
Cow Peas
Soy Beans

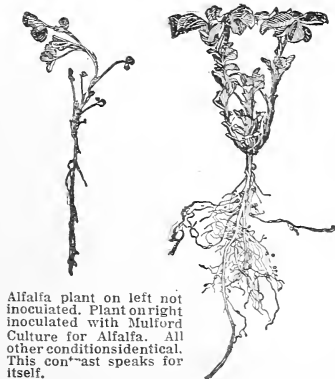
Garden Peas
Garden Beans
Lima Beans
Lespedeza
and others

NOTE.—Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

PRICES:

5-Acre Size.....	\$5.00 (A Dollar per Acre.)
1-Acre Size.....	1.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Acre Size.....	.50
Small size (supplied only in four varieties, for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas) .....	.35

FREE DESCRIPTIVE FOLDER SENT UPON REQUEST



Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

LAWN GRASS SEED



Tait's Thoroughbred Norfolk Mixture

Some of the most beautiful lawns in America have been made with this mixture of grass seed, which has stood the test of many climates, and must not be compared with the ordinary Park Mixture usually sold. It is the result of over fifty years of untiring study and experiment, coupled with the endeavor to give those who appreciate and desire a lawn a grass-seed mixture that will produce a rich green sod in six weeks after planting, and yet make a fine and thick turf the longer it stands. It is composed of fine-leaved hardy grasses, which will not only stand the heat of summer, but outlive the severest winters. Do not be afraid of sowing grasses too thickly, as a heavy seeding always means a better sod. We recommend for ground that has been properly prepared; one quart to 150 square feet; four to five bushels per acre. Price Qt. 35 cts.; 2 qts., 65 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.25; 1 pk., \$2.25; bushel of about 24 lbs., \$8.50. Delivered.

A pamphlet for the making and care of Lawns will be gladly mailed free on request.

Tait's Seaside Mixture. A mixture of fine grasses peculiarly suited to seashore lawns. Price, qt. 35 cts.; 2 qts., 65 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.25; pk., \$2.25; bus. of 20 lbs., \$8.50. Delivered.

Tait's Shady Mixture. A mixture of grasses that thrive in shaded situations, under trees, or close to walls where there is little sun. Price, qt., 35 cts.; 2 qts., 65 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.25; pk., \$2.25; bus. of 20 lbs., \$8.50. Delivered.

Tait's Terrace Mixture. A mixture of fine stoloniferous grasses peculiarly adapted to terraces. Price, qt., 35 cts.; 2 qts., 65 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.25; pk., \$2.25; bus. of 20 lbs., \$8.50. Delivered.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

SPECIAL MIXTURES FOR GOLF LINKS AND POLO GROUNDS

Tait's Golf Links Mixture. A mixture of hardy grasses, adapted to golf courses. Price, per bus. of 20 lbs., \$7.50. Delivered.

Tait's Putting-Green Mixture. A mixture of extra-fine grasses that will make a close, firm, green and lasting turf, which will improve with trampling. Price, per bus. of 20 lbs., \$7.50. Delivered.

Tait's Fair-Green Mixture. A mixture for the grounds in general. Price, per bus. of 20 lbs., \$7.50. Delivered.

Tait's Polo-Grounds Mixture. A mixture of fine-leaved and deep-rooting grasses, forming a strong and lasting turf that stands hard usage. Price, per bus. of 20 lbs., \$7.50. Delivered.

GRASSES AND CLOVERS

As a rule, most people are far too careless with regard to the quality of the grass and clover seeds which they buy. It requires an experienced eye to detect the various grades of these seeds, and, indeed, it is no uncommon thing for us to meet persons who are entirely ignorant that different grades exist. To them clover is clover, whether it be old or new, pure or full of noxious weeds. Like everything else, grasses and clovers may be had to order at any price, but the farmer who thinks that he has saved money by buying cheap seeds needs feel no surprise if he fails in getting a stand, or if his fields are covered the next season with weeds previously unknown.

We desire to call especial attention to the fact that grass and clover seeds are usually offered for sale in three grades of quality—prime, choice, fancy—according to purity, germination and weight, and that the price of the best grade is considerable higher than the ordinary grade, and is always worth the difference. We handle only the very highest grade, preferring to dispense with the custom of those who are satisfied with the lower grades rather than risk injury to the reputation enjoyed by our house. The purity and freshness of our grasses and clovers may be relied upon with the same confidence that is universally felt with regard to the garden seed sent out by us.

The market prices of these seeds are constantly changing; quotations by mail or wire furnished upon application. They are sold strictly net cash, and quotations are invariably cash "F. O. B. Norfolk," subject to change without notice.

GRASSES

Bent, Creeping. (*Agrostis Stolonifera*)—A rapidly growing grass. Its short growth, spreading habit, deep green and fine leaved foliage make it very useful for fine lawn and putting greens. Prefers a moist soil. Height 12 to 18 inches. Bu. 14 lbs. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

Bent, Rhode Island. (*Agrostis Canina*)—Another useful grass for lawns, although the foliage is not so deep a green as the above variety. Adapts itself to almost any soil. Height 12 to 18 inches. Bu. 16 lbs. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

Bermuda. (*Cynodon Dactylon*)—For hot and dry locations in the South, this variety is well adapted. Does not do well in shady places, and in the North turns brown during the winter. Height 6 to 12 inches. Bu. 36 lbs. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre.

Blue, Canada. (*Poa Compressa*)—A hardy perennial grass adapted to sandy and gravelly soils. For pasture and dairy use is well adapted to the eastern and middle states. Height 10 to 18 inches. Bu. 14 lbs. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

Blue, Kentucky. (*Poa Pratensis*)—This well known species requires several years to become thoroughly established, but when once well set, will last indefinitely and improve each year, enduring the hottest summers. While of too short a growth for hay, as a pasture grass it is extremely valuable, very productive, and nutritious. Its smooth even growth, spreading habit, fine texture and rich

green color make it one of the very best grasses for lawns. Flourishes most in limestone soils. It should be sown thickly upon well prepared ground, covered thinly and the surface rolled if possible. Height 10 to 18 inches. Bu. 14 lbs. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre.

Blue, English—See Meadow Fescue.

Cocksfoot—See Orchard.

Crested Dogs-Tail. (*Cynosurus Cristatus*)—A useful variety for pastures, and a splendid grass for fine laws. Does well in shaded situations. Height 12 to 18 inches. Bu. 30 lbs. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

Fescue, Meadow. (*Festuca Pratensis*)—For permanent pasture or for hay, Meadow Fescue will prove very satisfactory. It does not attain its full productive power until 2 or 3 years after sowing. Succeeds best in cold, moist, light soil. Height 3 feet. Bu. 22 lbs. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

Fescue, Red or Creeping, True. (*Festuca Rubra*)—This creeping-rooted species thrives on all sorts of soil, forming a close and lasting turf. Is very valuable as a lawn grass for shady spots. Height 18 to 24 inches. Bu. 22 lbs. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

Fescue, Sheep's. (*Festuca Ovina*)—Grows on middling and light sandy soils, and should be used when the soil is too shallow and poor to support grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. Height 6 to 12 inches. Bu. 22 lbs. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

Fescue, Tall Meadow. (*Festuca Elatior*)—A splendid hay and pasture grass, and in rich moist soil is enormously productive. Height 24 to 36 inches. Bu. 20 lbs. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

Herd's—See Ted Top.

Lawn Grass—See page 62.

Millet, Golden. (*Setaria Italica* Var)—Golden Millet should never be sown until the ground has become thoroughly warm. It makes an enormous yield of hay, and is usually in the best condition for cutting within 50 days after sowing. A favorite use for it is in following early potatoes. Never put millet on poor ground. Bu. 50 lbs. Sow 50 to 75 lbs. to the acre.

Millet, Hungarian. (*Setaria Italica*)—This variety is earlier, of finer quality, but less vigorous than the Golden. In dry summers it makes an exceedingly short growth, and few farmers care to grow it. Bu. 50 lbs. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

Millet, Pearl or Cat-Tail. (*Penicillaria Spicata*)—A most valuable forage plant. Sow 6 lbs. to the acre in drills, or 25 lbs. broadcast.

Oat, Tall Meadow. (*Avena Elatior*)—This very valuable grass produces an early and luxuriant growth and in the Southern states is very much used for pastures and hay. It is much relished by cattle. Height 24 to 36 inches. Bu. 12 lbs. Sow 40 lbs to the acre.



Orchard Grass.

Orchard. (*Dactylis Glomerata*)—One of the grasses most employed in permanent meadows, either for pasture or mowing. It is very hardy, and thrives better than any other grass in nearly all sorts of climate and soil. The hay

is of excellent quality, and it will endure considerable shade. Cutting should be done while it is in flower, as its stalk has a tendency to go hard at maturity. Height 24 to 26 inches. Bu. 14 lbs. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre.

Randall—See Meadow Fescue.

Red Top or Herd's. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—While this hardy native perennial grass does best on moist soils, it, however, will do well on a variety of soils, even dry situations. Sown alone or in mixture, makes a very fine permanent pasture. Height 18 to 30 inches. Bu. 40 lbs. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre.



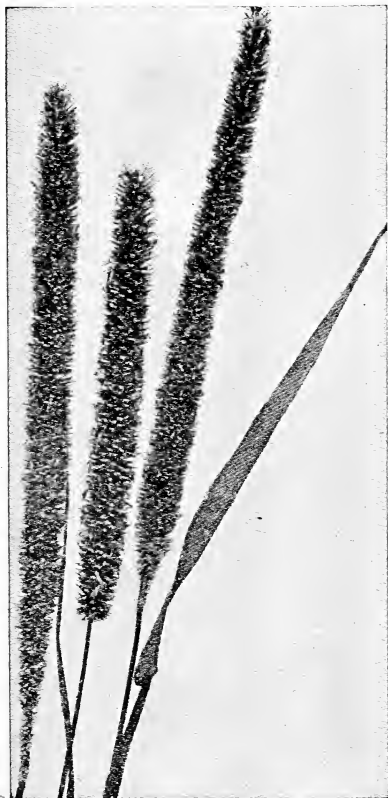
Red Top or Herd's Grass.

Rye, English or Perennial. (*Lolium Perenne*)—Succeeds well on almost all cultivated soils, and produces a strong growth 4 or 5 weeks after sowing. Height 18 to 30 feet. Bu. 28 lbs. Sow 50 lbs to the acre.

Rye, Italian. (*Lolium Italicum*)—While lasting only one year, this rapidly growing and productive grass is coming more and more into general use, especially for winter and spring grazing. It thrives on almost any soil. Height 18 to 30 inches. Bu. 24 lbs. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

Sweet Vernal. (*Anthroxanthum Odoratum*)—A wonderfully fragrant grass when dried. Although a valuable pasture grass, it is usually sown to sweeten hay. Height 12 to 24 inches. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre in mixture with other grasses.

Timothy. (*Phleum Pratensis*)—This well known grass succeeds best in strong rich clay soils, but yields well on any land which is not excessively dry and sandy. While generally sown by itself, it is often mixed with clover and Red Top. Height 18 to 30 inches. Bu. 40 lbs. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre.



Timothy Grass.

Wood Meadow. (*Poa Nemoralis*)—The deep green color, exceptionally fine leaf and stalk, and its special fitness for shaded places make this variety a splendid kind for shaded places in lawns and woodland parks. Height 18 to 20 inches. Bu. 19 lbs. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

Special Grass Mixtures For Meadows and Pastures

We have many inquiries from those who have been led to buy ready-made mixtures, or have made experiments of their own, and have found that certain varieties of grass will do better than others on their land. As it is nearly impossible to make a mixture that will be satisfactory until the location, condition of soil, and purpose for which wanted are known, we shall be pleased to have our customers consult with us regarding varieties suitable for their particular land; or, if they have certain varieties to include in their mixture, we are only too pleased to serve them in this way. For we have, on pages 62 to 66, a very complete list of fancy varieties of grasses and clovers, of which we always carry a large stock, and will put up any mixture desired. We have facilities for executing all such orders promptly.

CLOVERS

Alfalfa, or Lucerne. (*Medicago Sativa*)—One can hardly estimate the value of Alfalfa where it succeeds, as the yield per acre each season is generally four or five cuttings of about two tons each. The hay is remarkably palatable, and the feeding value has been scientifically estimated to be worth nearly twice that of the best Timothy. Droughts which would either destroy or quite stop the growth of ordinary plants have no effect upon Alfalfa, as its roots penetrate to astonishing depths in search of moisture, and the effect upon the land is highly beneficial. Alfalfa can be sown in either fall or spring. The cleaner the ground, the better the stand will be, as young Alfalfa is so slender and delicate that it is easily smothered by weeds. Sow on deep, well drained, good loamy land. Alfalfa will not grow on acid soils, and to correct this condition, spread 1 to 1½ tons of finely ground lime to the acre after plowing, and a few weeks before sowing. Cutting should be done always as blooming begins. Bu. 60 lbs. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Alsike. (*Trifolium Hibridum*)—A very hardy variety and will withstand extremes of heat, drought and cold better than any other clover. Owing to its tendency of lying down on the ground and its somewhat bitter taste, it should always be sown in mixture with other clovers and grasses. Does well on soil which is too acid or moist for other clovers. Bu. 60 lbs. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre.



Alfalfa.

Bokhara, or Sweet. (*Melilotus Alba*)—This biennial clover is adopted to almost any kind of soil, grows from 3 to 5 feet high, and on rich soil can be cut three times. Bu. 60 lbs. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre.

Burr. (*Medicago Moculata*)—In the South for winter and early spring pasturage, this is most valuable. It grows rapidly, and is liked by all stock. In the far south, when sown with Bermuda Grass, the two make a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. It reseeds itself, and improves in growth each succeeding year. Bu. cleaned, 60 lbs. In the burr, 14 lbs. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre.



Crimson Clover.

Crimson. (*Tryfolium Incarnatum*)—This valuable variety grows from 1½ to 3 feet high, and has long cone shaped dark red blossoms. The stem is smaller than that of Red Clover and is apt to fall over unless supported by rye or some stronger plant. Sowing is begun during the last of July and continues until the last of October. Farther South it can be sown later. A common practice is to sow the seeds in furrows of corn and cotton fields at the time of the last cultivation. Prepare the land sometime previous to sowing and wait for a rain, and as soon as the land is dry enough, break the crust with a light harrow, sow the seeds and cover lightly. The seed always make a much better start in land which has been worked shortly before and needs nothing more than the harrow. The seed should not be covered deeply, and in dry weather rolling is very helpful. For winter pasturage there is nothing better than a mixture of Rye and Crimson Clover. The plant is an annual, and re-sowing every year is necessary. Bu. 60 lbs. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Crimson, White Blooming. Two or three weeks later than Crimson Clover, and has a white blossom. Bu. 60 lbs. Sow 20 lbs. to the acre.

Japan. (*Laspedeza Striata*)—This is a perennial, and thrives in any soil in the South. Its most valuable quality is its ability to last through the dryest seasons in soils which would support nothing else. We do not recommend it for land that will produce any other crop. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre.

Red, Mammoth. (*Tryfolium Pratense Perenne*)—Known also as Pea-vine, Sapling Clover, and Cow Grass. It is a vigorous perennial, and grows from 4 to 6 feet high. The stalk is coarse when cured, and stock usually reject all except the leaves. Bu. 60 lbs. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre.

Red, Medium. (*Tryfolium Pratense*)—This well known clover is indispensable on every well managed farm. It not only furnishes fine pasturage and excellent hay crops, but it is one of the cheapest and most effective mediums for improving worn out lands. Its enormous root development greatly loosens and ventilates the earth and the turning under of the entire plant is very beneficial on account of the humus obtained. Red Clover on good land will yield two cuttings a year, and should be cut for hay when in full bloom. The finest permanent pastures are made by sowing it with Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, or the Fescues, a favorite mixture being 15 lbs. Orchard, 12 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat, 8 lbs. Clover. Sow either in the fall or spring. Avoid cutting or pasturing too close in late summer or autumn, as more or less foliage is required for protection during the summer or winter. Bu. 60 lbs. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre.



Medium Red Clover.

Sweet White Blooming—See Bokhara.

White Dutch. (*Tryfolium Repens*)—Every permanent pasture should have some white clover. It is adapted to all soils, and makes a small, close, compact growth covering the ground like a carpet. Bu. 60 lbs. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre.



FLOWER SEEDS

Gardeners in the Southern States who have been successful with vegetables, roses, shrubs or bulbous plants, often make a serious mistake when they begin the cultivation of flowers from seed. Instead of ascertaining the kinds best suited to our hot climates they are apt to make a selection at random from some comprehensive list which describes the flowers as they are in their perfection. Meeting with failure for this reason, they become discouraged, and perhaps abandon what might have become one of the most intense of their pleasures. In the arrangement of this list it has not been our endeavor to secure variety at the expense of discrimination, but it will be found to contain most of those which are of real value in the South.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING FLOWER SEED

SOWINGS IN THE OPEN GROUND.

Hardy.—The varieties designated as Hardy may be sown as early as the 10th of March, unless the season is backward.

Half-Hardy.—Those which are Half-Hardy should not be risked until the ground becomes warm under the surface; about the middle of April in ordinary years.

Tender.—A few are marked Tender, and they may be sown during May.

In sowing flower seed a very common mistake is made in covering them too deeply. The seeds are, as a rule, extremely small, many almost as fine as dust, and a safe rule is to cover them their respective thickness. This is best done by simply pressing them into the soil, which must be finely pulverized, with the palm of the hand or a board.

Some varieties have seeds large enough to produce a vigorous root, and such may be covered from one-quarter to one-half inch, according to their size.

Never fail to press the earth firmly over the seeds, and a piece of bagging laid on the bed will prevent excessive evaporation or damage from washing rains while the seeds are germinating. As a general rule, it is unwise to water the earth in which seeds have been sown until the plants appear. If, however, the earth is watered it should be done with a very fine hose that will make a mist.

Hardy annuals may be sown where they are to bloom, but, unless otherwise cautioned, it is always preferable to transplant

The height which each variety may be expected to attain is included in the description as a guide to the most effective arrangement when different kinds are placed in the same bed or border. The taller flowers should be placed in the rear to avoid the choking of the smaller and less vigorous kinds.

INDOOR SOWINGS.

For those who have neither greenhouse nor conservatory, and desire early flowers, we advise shallow boxes filled with rich, loamy soil, and placed in a warm window as the best method of starting flower seeds. The boxes should be covered with panes of glass until the seeds have germinated, to prevent evaporation. As the plants grow, give plenty of air and sunlight and avoid excessive watering. When large enough to handle, transplant into new boxes or pots, so as to have strong plants ready to go in the garden when danger from frost is past.

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, flower and die in one year.

BIENNIALS grow from seed one year, bloom and die the next, though some varieties bloom the first season when sown early.

PERENNIALS last for several years, blooming annually after the first season, though some varieties will bloom the first year if sown early.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

AID IN SELECTING FLOWER SEEDS FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES AND SITUATIONS.

We offer seeds of all undermentioned varieties, descriptions and prices of which may be readily found in the Catalogue by referring to index.

FLOWERING ANNUALS

That attain perfection and flower the first season from seed.

Varities marked † suitable for massing in beds

†Asters	†Celosia (Corn Flower)	†Gaillardia, Annual	Lychnis Haageana	Salpiglossis
Ageratum	Centaurea, Annual	Globe Amaranth	†Marigold	†Salvia
†Alyssum, Sweet	†Chrysanthemum, Annual	Godelia	Mignonette	Scabiosa
†Antirrhinum	Clarkia	Gypsophila	†Nasturtium, Tom	Schizanthus
Agrostemma	Collinsia	Helichrysum	Thumb	†Stocks
Balsams	Cosmos	Heliotrope	Nicotiana	Sunflower
Begonia	Dahlia	Kochia	†Petunia	Sweet Peas
Browallia	†Dianthus	Lantana	†Phlox Drummondii	Sweet Sultan
†Calendula	†Eschscholtzia	Larkspur	Pinks	†Verbena
†Calliopsis	Feverfew	Lavatera	†Poppy	Vinca rosea
†Candytuft	Four o'Clocks	Linaria	†Portulaca	Virginian Stocks
Carnation, Everblooming		†Lobelia	Ricinus	Wallflowers, Annual
		Lupinus	Rudbeckia	†Zinnia

ANNUAL CLIMBING VINES

Balloon Vine	Cypress Vine	Ipomoea	Moonflower Vine	Thunbergia
Canary Bird Vine	Dolichos	Maurandya	Morning-Glories	
Cobaea	Gourds	Momordica (Balsam Pear)	Nasturtiums, Tall	
Convolvulus major	Japan Hop		Sweet Peas	

FLOWERING HARDY PERENNIALS

For permanent beds, borders and masses, flowering the second year and thereafter

Alyssum, Hardy	Chrysanthemum, Hardy	Gypsophila	Paeonia	Pyrethrum, Hardy
Aquilegia (Columbine)	Coreopsis	Hollyhocks	Pansies	Rudbeckia, Hardy
Bellis (English Daisy)	Delphinium	Lobelia, Hardy Sorts	Penstemon	Scabiosa, Hardy
Candytuft, Hardy	Dianthus, Hardy	Lupinus, Hardy Sorts	Phlox, Hardy	Statice, Hardy
Canterbury Bells	Delphinium	Lychnis	Pinks, Hardy	Sweet William
Carnation, Hardy	Digitalis (Foxglove)	Myosotis (Forget-me not)	Poppy, Hardy	Violet, Single
Centaurea, Hardy	Gaillardia			

LONG STEMMED FLOWERS SUITABLE FOR CUTTING

Aquilegia	Coreopsis	Gypsophila	Poppies	Sweet Peas
Asters	Cosmos	Lantana	Rudbeckia	Sweet Sultan
Calliopsis	Dahlia	Larkspur, Branching	Salpiglossis	Sweet William
Carnations	Delphinium	Lavatera	Scabiosa	Wall Flower
Centaurea cyanus	Dianthus	Marigold	Schizanthus	Zinnias
" Sweet Sultan	Gaillardias	Matricaria	Snapdragon	
Chrysanthemum	Heliotrope	Mignonette	Sunflower	

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR EDGINGS

Ageratum	Alyssum	Asters, (Dwarf)	Nasturtium, (Dwarf)	Sweet William
Centaurea	Lobelia Compacta	Marigold	Pyrethrum	Zinnia
Phlox	Pinks (hardy)	Portulaca	Candytuft	
Verbena		Bellis, (Daisies)	Petunia	

PLANTS SUCCEEDING IN PARTIAL SHADE

Antirrhinum	Aquilegia	Bellis (Daisies)	Canterbury Bells	Coreopsis
Delphinium	Digitalis	Metrickaria, or	Mimulus	Myosotis
Pansy	Poppies (hardy)	Fewerfew		

COLORED FOLIAGE PLANTS FOR BORDERS AND RIBBON BEDS

Amaranthus Tricolor	Candidissima (Dusty Miller)	Canna	Kochia	
Coleus		Pyrethrum	Ricinus	

PLANTS FOR VASES, HANGING BASKETS, VERANDA BOXES, ETC.

Maurandia	Nasturtium	Petunia	Heliotrope	Smilax
Centaurea, (Cornflower)	Coleus	Geranium	Alyssum	Verbena
			Pansy	

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA

A charming trailing plant with sweet-scented lilac flowers formed in a head like that of the Verbena, and is very useful for hanging baskets. The husk should always be removed from the seed before sowing in order to facilitate germination. Half-hardy annual. 5 inches. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.

ACROCLINIUM

One of the most beautiful of the Everlastings, robust in habit, and adapted to almost any good soil. The flowers are shaped much like field daisies, and are either white or a lovely rose-color. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 60 cts.

AGERATUM MEXICANUM

(Floss Flower)

One of the most desirable summer flowering plants we have. The dwarf compact growing plants flower freely throughout the season. It may be used alone for beds and borders, or planted in connection with geraniums, coleus, etc. Half-hardy annual. 8 to 12 inches. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 50 cts.

AGROSTEMMA

(Rose of Heaven)—Sometimes called the Mullein Pink. This perennial blooms the first season. The flowers are produced on long slender stems, and are fine for cutting. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.

ALYSSUM

Sweet Alyssum is of the easiest culture both indoors and out, and is suitable alike for beds and edgings in summer, or for growing in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Hardy annual. 6 inches.

Little Gem. (The Carpet of Snow.)—Very dwarf and full of bloom. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.

Maritimum. White, very fragrant. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.

AMARANTHUS

Strong growing, highly ornamental annual plants of easy culture. They do best in rich loam soil.

Caudatus. ("Love Lies Bleeding"). Graceful, ornamental plants, the bloom being a long raceme, drooping and blood red in color. 3 ft. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 60 cts.

Globe. The flowers of this familiar old Amaranthus are produced in great profusion and exhibit a wide range of brilliant colors. 2 ft. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 60 cts.

Salicifolius. When planted in rich soil this variety attains a height of 4 feet. The leaves when fully grown are about a foot in length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, and as the plant matures the color changes from green to orange red. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.

Tricolor. Often called "Joseph's Coat" on account of the showy reds, yellows and greens of the leaves, and are very effective wherever color is desired. 3 ft. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS

The large, daisy-like blooms of this hardy annual are fine for cutting. It grows rapidly and the flowers are pure white, with bright blue center, surrounded by pale gold, the underside of the petals being pale lilac. Sometimes called "Blue-eyed African Daisy" 3 ft. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.

ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON

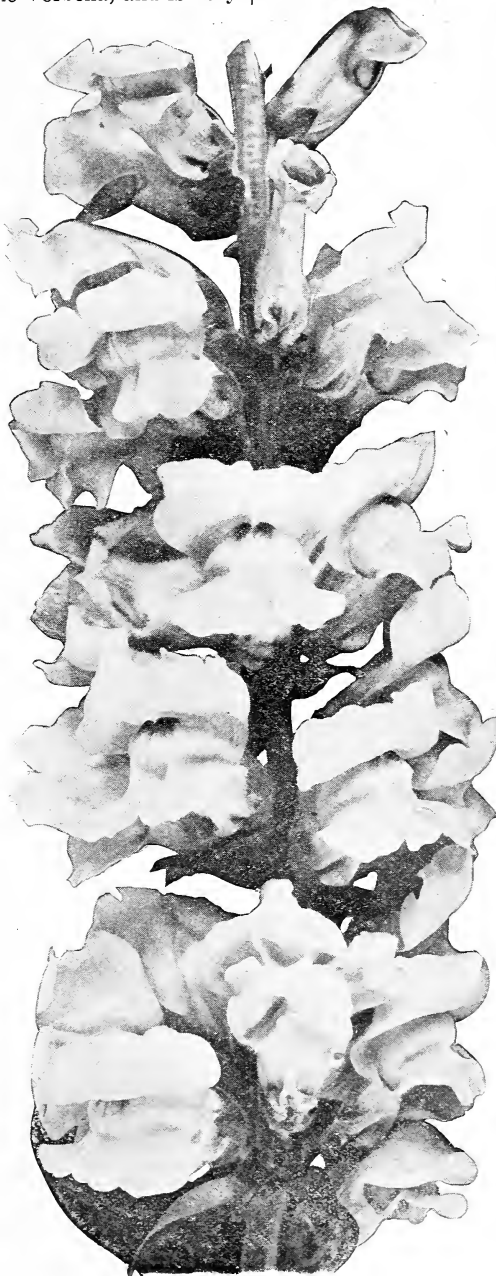
These improved Giant Flowered Antirrhinum are one of our finest perennials, and if the seeds are sown early will bloom the first year. The flowers are nearly double the size of the old sorts. The plants are of healthy robust growth, with deep, green foliage, blooming freely and continuously. The blooming qualities, ease of culture, and pure bright colors, entitle them to a place in every garden. The rich spikes are beautiful for cutting, will keep fresh a long time, and few flowers are more decorative. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Giant Pink	10 cts.	\$1.00
Giant Red	10 cts.	1.00
Giant White	10 cts.	1.00
Giant Yellow	10 cts.	1.00
Giant Mixed	10 cts.	1.00

Six Grand New Sorts of Giant Snapdragon

Bunch of Lilac. Tips and throat are a splendid lilac purple with golden yellow center, flowers of a glorious size and on long stems. Pkt., 25 cts.

Golden Queen. Splendid deep golden yellow with rosy-lilac throat. The flowers are so closely packed along the shaft that it often resembles Gladiolus. Pkt., 25 cts.



Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).

Nymph. A lovely rosy-lilac with silky white throat. A beautiful flower. Pkt., 25 cts.

Old Gold. A beautiful deep tint of a golden yellow, changing towards the center into a bright terra cotta. Pkt., 25 cts.

The Rose. Flowers of extraordinary size, of a fine and tender rose color. Pkt., 25 cts.

Giant Variegated. These are particularly pretty, the large blossoms being brilliantly striped and blotched. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.



Queen of the Market Aster.

ASTERS

In beauty of form and color the Aster has few rivals among annuals and their usefulness as cut flowers makes them fine for market as well as the home garden. We use the greatest care in our selections and as a result our list comprises only the very best sorts. The varieties offered represent the finest Asters introduced to date, and should be in every garden where high quality is appreciated. The early sorts begin blooming in July, followed by the mid-season varieties, which are usually at their best in August. Then the Late Flowering types start the latter part of August and continue blooming until frost.

We suggest the use of early and late kinds, and with a little care in the selection of the varieties it is possible to have Asters in bloom from the early part of July until late Fall.

Asters will thrive in most any situation, but prefer one in which they get the morning sun. It is well to remember that any extra care taken in the preparation of the soil is repaid by finer plants, larger blooms with longer stems and more profuse flowering. They should have an open position, and prefer a good, heavy loamy soil, enriched with a liberal quantity of bone meal, or garden fertilizer. When wanted for cutting with long stems they should be set out not closer than twelve inches apart in the rows. For mass effect in beds they may be planted from 9 inches to a foot apart. To destroy the black aster beetle, which is the Asters worst enemy, use Arsenate of Lead.

Early Flowering Types

Queen of the Market. These well known, early flowering Asters are of branching habit, about 18 inches high, and are one of the most useful types for early market.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Lavender	10 cts.	50 cts.	Purple	10 cts.; 50 cts.
White	10 cts.; 50 cts.		Rose	10 cts.; 50 cts.
Pink	10 cts.; 50 cts.		Crimson	10 cts.; 50 cts.
Collection.—Packet of each of the 6 colors.....50 cts.				
Mixed—All colors. Pkt.....10 cts. Oz.....\$1.50.				

Truffaut's Peony Flowered. Flowers of medium size, with incurved petals. Plants are about 2½ feet high and erect in growth.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Blue	10 cts.; 50 cts.		Purple	10 cts.; 50 cts.
White	10 cts.; 50 cts.		Rose	10 cts.; 50 cts.
Crimson	10 cts.; 50 cts.		Mixed	10 cts.; 50 cts.

Giant Comet. A good bedding variety, and is of vigorous growth. The flowers are of medium size, double and well formed. All the outer petals curve outward irregularly giving a curious, but remarkably artistic effect. Plants of upright habit, about 2 ft. high.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Blue	10 cts.; 50 cts.		Rose	10 cts.; 50 cts.
White	10 cts.; 50 cts.		Crimson	10 cts.; 50 cts.
Mixed—All colors. Pkt.....10 cts. Oz.....\$1.50.				

Mid-Summer Flowering Varieties

Tait's Thoroughbred Giant Crego. This is a fine variety for all purposes. Flowers of the Comet type, the twisted and curled petals give the flower the appearance of a huge flat chrysanthemum. They often measure 5 inches in diameter and are borne on strong erect stems averaging 12 to 15 inches in length. Though the flowers are large they are produced in abundance. Plants robust, (see photograph on back of Catalog), about 2 ft. high.

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Blue	20 cts., \$1.00		Purple	20 cts.; \$1.00
White	20 cts.; \$1.00		Crimson	20 cts.; \$1.00
Pink	20 cts.; \$1.00		Flesh	20 cts.; \$1.00
Mixed—All colors. Pkt.....20 cts. Oz.....\$3.50				
Collection.—Packet of each of the 6 colors.....\$1.00				

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

Ostrich Feather. This magnificent Aster produces flowers of immense size, having long, full fluffy flowers. The stems are long, and under good cultivation, the flowers will measure as much as four inches in diameter. Plants about 2½ ft. high and robust in growth.

	Pkt.	½ oz.		Pkt.	½ oz.
Blue	10 cts.;	50 cts.	Purple	10 cts.;	50 cts.
White	10 cts.;	50 cts.	Crimson	10 cts.;	50 cts.
Pink	10 cts.;	50 cts.	Mixed	10 cts.;	50 cts.

Astermum. A selection from the Comet Aster, and a little earlier than Crego. Flowers are large double and well formed, plants are of branching habit and grow about 2 ft. high.

	Pkt.	½ oz.		Pkt.	½ oz.
Lavender	10 cts.;	50 cts.	Pink	10 cts.;	50 cts.
White	10 cts.;	50 cts.	Mixed	10 cts.;	50 cts.



American Branching Asters

Late Flowering Type

American Branching. The plants form strong branching bushes of 2 to 2½ ft. high, bearing on long, strong stems flowers, which, under ordinary cultivation, measure 5 inches in diameter. These are probably the most valuable Aster grown, either for cutting or for bedding, and are usually at their best during September and October. The plants, which are robust in habit, grow 2½ to 3 ft. high.

	Pkt.	½ oz.
Light Blue	10 cts;	50 cts.
White	10 cts;	50 cts.
Dark Blue	10 cts;	50 cts.
Blush Pink	10 cts;	50 cts.
Crimson	10 cts;	50 cts.
Purple	10 cts;	50 cts.
Collection. Packet of each of the 6 colors..	50c	
Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts; oz.	\$1.50	

American Beauty. Plants of the Beauty type commence to bloom in early September and last until destroyed by frost. They grow nearly three feet high and bear the very large densely double flowers on long, strong stems. We offer the following three beautiful colors:

	Pkt.	½ oz.
American Beauty-Carmine Rose	15c.	75c.
Beauty Lavender-Light Lavender	15c.	75c.
September Beauty-Shell Pink	15c.	75c.
Collection. Packet of each of the 3 colors,	35c.	

BABY'S BREATH

(See Gypsophila.)

BACHELOR BUTTON

(See Matricaria.)

Balloon Vine. (Love-In-a-Puff). A rapid growing, half-hardy annual climber. The white flowers are followed by balloon-like seed pods. 10 ft. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 50 cts.

BALSAM

This old garden favorite, called "Lady Slipper", or "Touch-me-not" has been so improved that it is one of the showiest and most popular of the summer annuals. The young plants are quick, sure growers, and form handsome bushes thickly massed with large, rose-like flowers. It succeeds on almost any good soil. 2 ft.

Camellia Flowered. Beautiful double flowers of extra size. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

BALSAM APPLE

There is little difference between this and the Balsam Pear, except in the shape of the fruit. Half-hardy annual. 12 ft. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 50 cts.

BALSAM PEAR

The handsome leaves of this vigorous climber give quick and dense shade. The orange-colored fruit bursts open when ripe, and turns back, showing bright red seeds. Half-hardy annual. 12 ft. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 60 cts.

BLANKET FLOWER

(See *Galillardia*.)

BROWALLIA

Beautiful free-flowering annuals. It is excellent for edgings or baskets, and may be potted for winter blooming. Half-hardy annual. 1 ft. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.

CALENDULA

One of the most popular and easily grown of the hardy annuals. It flourishes under all conditions, and is in constant bloom until checked by very low temperatures. 1 ft. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 60 cts.

CALLIOPSIS

(See *Coreopsis*.)

CANNA

Quick, growing plants with luxurious foliage and brilliant flowers. The seeds are so extremely hard that before planting they should be soaked for twelve hours in warm water. Half-hardy perennial. 3 to 6 ft. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

CANNA ROOTS

For descriptive list, see Index Summer Flowering Bulbs.

CANDYTUFT

For solid beds, edgings or rockeries, candytuft is invaluable. The seeds should be sown thickly, where the plants are to remain, and by sowing in the fall, flowers may be had in profusion very early in the spring. Hardy annual. 6 in. to 1 ft.

Empress or Rocket. A handsome variety producing enormous spikes of bloom. The best kind for cutting. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Dwarf Hybrids. Persons who are familiar with only white varieties will be surprised by the beauty of these gay hybrids. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Little Prince—A dwarf Empress. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT

Dwarf, compact growing, hardy evergreen plants, making a magnificent showing the second year from seed.

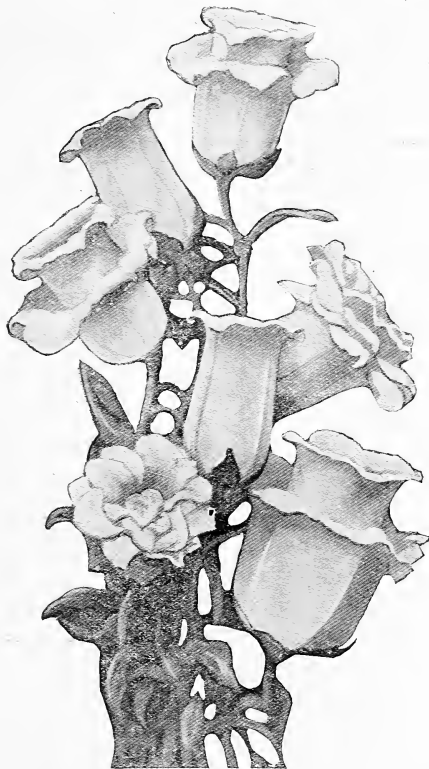
Sempervirens. Completely covered with heads of white flowers. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.50.



Empress Candytuft.

CANTERBURY BELLS

Attractive and showy biennials, which succeed best in rich well drained soils. As the plants grow to considerable size, branching widely, care should be taken in setting them out to allow not less than 2 feet each way.



Canterbury Bells Calacanthema.

Calacanthema. A strikingly handsome plant, and without doubt the finest type of this old fashioned garden plant. 2½ ft. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$2.00.

Single. This is the old fashioned variety with large bell-shaped flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 60 cts.

CARNATION

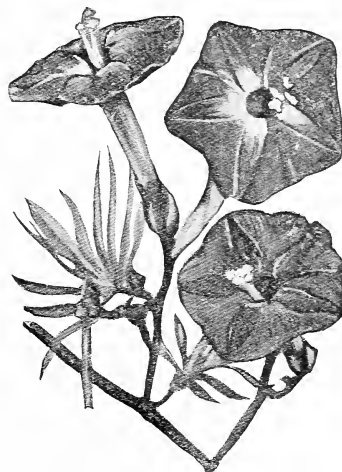
In the splendid strains of carnation, we offer, a remarkably large percentage of the flowers will be doubled, all being more or less double. In the Southern States, carnations rarely require any protection whatever. The more expensive sorts produce the best flowers, and our prices, although seemingly high, are most reasonable for strains such as we offer. Hardy annual. 1½ feet.

Chabaud's Ever blooming. This splendid variety, of superb size and finest colors, flowers freely the first year, and if the soil is what it should be, will continue to bear indefinitely. Mixed. Pkt., 25 cts., Oz., \$3.50.

Fancy Picotee. The flowers are daintily edged with purple, crimson and rose, making them peculiarly attractive. They do not bloom until the second season. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$3.50.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

We consider this one of the most beautiful and brilliant of annual vines. It is a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 20 feet or more, with beautiful fern-like foliage, literally covered with a blaze of fiery cardinal red flowers from mid-summer 'til frost. It delights in a warm sunny situation, and a good soil. Germination is made more certain by cutting a small notch in each seed. Hardy annual. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$2.00.



Cardinal Climber.

CASTER BEAN

(See Ricinus.)

CELOSIA

(See Cockcomb.)

CENTAUREA CANDIDISSIMA

Dusty Miller. A silver leaved plant whose beautiful downy foliage is much used in ribbon borders, and in beds of coleus and geraniums. Tender perennial. 1 ft. Pkt. 5 cts; oz., 60 cts.

CENTAUREA CYANUS

(See Corn Flower.)

CHINESE WOOL FLOWER

(See Cockscomb)

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Do not confuse these annuals with the magnificent perennials grown by the florist. Their blooming season is from early summer until frost. Hardy annuals. 1 to 1½ ft.

Double. Well formed double flowers of fine colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Inodorum Plenissimum. A charming pure white double variety. It is fine for cutting as well as for the garden. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00

Single. This is the well known Paris Daisy. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00

CLARKIA

One of the prettiest and showiest of hardy annuals. Blooms freely and will grow in any soil. 2 ft. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

COBOEA SCANDENS

A magnificent climber, growing thirty feet and upwards, if planted in a rich, sunny situation. The flowers are large, symmetrical bells, which, light green when first opened, turn gradually to a fine purple-lilac. To secure germination of the seed, plant them edgewise in boxes of moist earth, giving no water until they have sprouted. Tender perennial. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

COCKSCOMB

Popular annuals of easy culture. The beautifully formed, highly colored flowers are very attractive and effective.

Glasgow Prize. Immense showy, dark crimson comb. 1 ft., pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Feathered. A handsome foliage plant producing large, showy, graceful, feathery blooms. 2 to 3 ft. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00

Chinese Wool Flower. A unique form of feathered cockscomb, of a rich bright red color, forming large globular heads like balls of wool. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.50.

COLEUS

Plants with richly colored foliage, valuable for pot culture, and indispensable for groups on lawns and in ribbon gardening. Our stock of this seed is a mixture of superb hybrid varieties, and will produce foliage of the most beautiful marks and stainings. 2 ft. Mixed. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$9.00.

COLUMBINE

An old flower whose curious form and exquisite colorings will always ensure its popularity. With a constitution like that of the roadside weeds, it is very serviceable for grouping in corners or for naturalizing purposes, etc. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

COLLINSIA

This favorite flower is also known as "Ragged-Robbin", "Bachelor's Button", etc. They are of easy culture and produce an abundance of bright colored and beautifully formed flowers, and are splendid for cutting. Our strain of seed embraces everything desired in color and form. Hardy annual. 1½ ft. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

CONVOLVULUS

(See Morning Glory.)

COREOPSIS

For borders there is nothing brighter or more reliable than the Coreopsis. The plant is covered from early summer until frost with beautiful flowers, each bloom being 3 or 4 inches across.

Lanceolata Grandiflora. Single golden yellow flowers of graceful form; invaluable for cutting; blooms the entire summer. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

CORNFLOWER

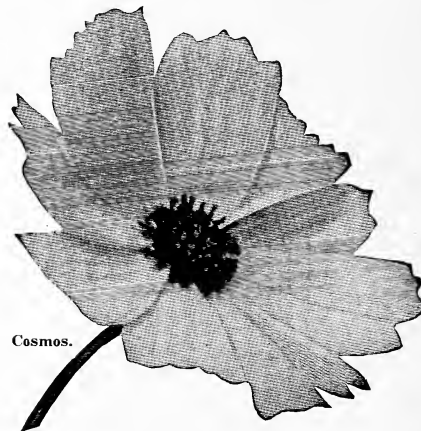
None of the other Centaureas compared with this old-fashioned favorite known and loved under so many names—"Ragged Robin", "Blue Bottle", "Bachelor's Button", "Bluets," etc. Although quite as hardy as any wild flower, they are exquisite in form and color and make particularly effective table decorations. The blue is one of the finest shades of that color ever seen in nature. Hardy annual. 1½ feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

COSMOS

Few flowers have grown more into popularity in late years than the Cosmos. A strong tall growing annual, and for cutting this is one of the finest flowers grown. Hardy annual. 5 to 6 ft.

Large Early Flowering Cosmos. Started early, in the house or frame, this type will produce flowers a month earlier than Giant Perfection. Offered in pink, red, and white, or all colors mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Giant Perfection. Large flowers on long stems. For cutting this is one of the finest flowers grown. Pink, red and white, or all colors mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.



Lady Lenox, Pink. Lovely shell-pink. Long stemmed flowers of immense size. Unsurpassed for garden decorations and as cut flowers. 6 to 7 feet. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Lady Lenox, White. A fine white selection from the above. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Double Crested. Beautiful varieties of recent introduction. The flowers are double crested, having double centers, with a row of guard petals around the base. The colors are pink, crimson, and white, offered in mixture. Pkt., 25 cts.

CYPRESS VINE

One of the most popular of all summer climbers. The star-shaped flowers are small and thickly set in beautiful dark green foliage of fern-like appearance. Tender annual. 15 feet.

Scarlet.....	Pkt., 5 cts.;	oz.....50 cts.
White.....	Pkt., 5 cts.;	oz.....50 cts.
Mixed Colors.....	Pkt., 5 cts.;	oz.....50 cts.

DAHLIA

Contrary to general belief, dahlias will bloom the first year, if the seed is sown early. The strain we offer is finely selected, and will show very few single flowers. For ten cents we will supply enough seeds to make roots worth several dollars. Half-hardy perennial 3 to 6 ft. Finest mixed double. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.00.

DAHLIA ROOTS

For descriptive list see Index under Summer Flowering Bulbs.

DAISY

The double English Daisy is adapted for edgings, borders, and low beds, and well suited for growing in pots. The flowers are very numerous, perfectly double, and of the loveliest colors. They will bloom the first season if seed is sown early. Half-hardy perennial. 6 inches.

Double English.—Finest mixed. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$3.00.

Single Paris—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

DELPHINIUM

(See Larkspur.)

DIANTHUS

The Dianthus family contains some of our most beautiful and best loved flowers, unsurpassed for color and fragrance. They begin blooming a few weeks after sowing, and until killed by frost, are literally covered with flowers all the time. 1 to 2 ft.

Barbatus. (See Sweet William).

Chinese Double. (Chinese or Indian Pink)—Easily grown and very showy. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.

Diadematus. (Diadem Pink)—The flowers are very double and all the petals have the outer edges beautifully fringed. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Eastern Queen. This variety is of extraordinary beauty, and we commend it to all who love pinks. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Heddewiggi. (Japan Pinks)—The flowers are large and charmingly marked with stripes, staining and rings. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Laciniatus. Extra fine, very showy fringed flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Pheasant's Eye. A beautiful single variety with fringed edges. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

DISH CLOTH GOURD

An ornamental climber with prettily shaped foliage and yellow flowers, which are borne in clusters. The seed pod is about two feet long, and when ripe has a porous lining of sponge-like texture. This, when dired, may be easily separated from the rind, and makes an admirable dish cloth or flesh brush. It is also often converted into various fancy articles about the house. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

DOLICHOS LABLAB

(Hyacinth Bean.)

This rapidly growing hardy annual climber produces a great amount of foliage, and is covered with spikes of pea-shaped blossoms, followed by ornamental seed pods. Plant the seed where the vine is to grow. 10 ft.

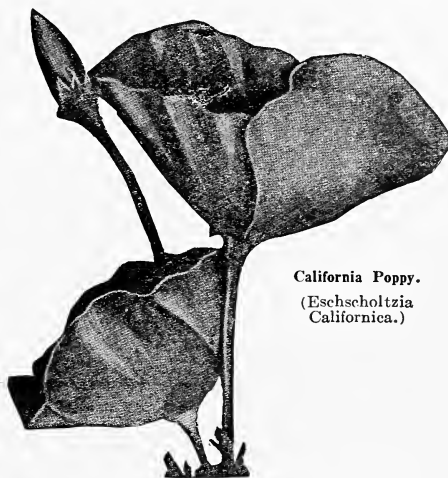
Purple......Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,.....35 cts.
White......Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,.....35 cts.
Mixed......Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,.....35 cts.

DUSTY MILLER

(See Centaurea Candidissima.)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA

Showy plants, flowering profusely all the season. Their various shades of yellow are attractive in beds or borders. Half hardy annuals. Mixed. 1 foot. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.



California Poppy.
(Eschscholtzia Californica.)

EVERLASTINGS

Acroclinum, Globe Amaranthus, Helichrysum, Cockscorn, Rhodanthe, Statice, Xeranthemum. Each of these is described under its own name.

FEVERFEW

(See Matricaria.)

FLOSS FLOWER

(See Ageratum.)

FORGET-ME-NOT

A favorite old border plant that succeeds best in moist situations. It comes into blossom early and the little star-shaped blue flowers appeal to every heart. Hardy perennial, 6 inches. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(See Mirabilis Jalapa.)

FOX GLOVE

Hardy Perennials, producing long clusters of tubulous flowers, Splendid for shrubberies, shady places and borders. Height 4 to 5 ft. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower.)

Very showy annuals, bearing many brilliantly colored flowers, and well adapted for garden decoration and cutting. 1½ ft.

Finest Double Mixed.....Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,.....60 cts.
Finest Single Mixed.....Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,.....60 cts.



Gaillardia.

GERANIUM

Geraniums may be readily raised from seed by sowing in boxes of fine earth and placing in a gentle heat. A packet of seed will furnish a large number of plants, and occasionally one or more of the seedlings will develop an absolutely new sort, all new Geraniums being thus produced. Half-hardy perennial. 1½ feet. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.50.

GILIA

Pretty dwarf plants, very fine for massing and rock work. The flowers are small but charming in the general color effect. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

GODETIA

A profuse bloomer, excellent for borders. The flowers are large and remarkable for their richness and variety of coloring. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

GOURDS ORNAMENTAL

Quick growing, interesting annual climbers, useful for covering arbors, walls or fences. Foliage ornamental with fruit in many peculiar shapes.

Large Mixed.....Pkt., 5 cts., oz.,..... 60 cts.
Small Mixed.....Pkt., 5 cts., oz.,.....60 cts.

GYPSOPHILA

Better known as "Baby Breath," and can be had in either annual or perennial varieties. It is most easily grown, producing quantities of graceful and delicate flowers in pink and white. Height, 2 feet.

White Grandiflora (Annual). Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.,.....75 cts.
Pink Grandiflora (Annual). Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.,.....75 cts.
White Paniculata (Perennial). Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.,.....\$1.00

HELICHRYSUM

The best known of all the Everlastings. They should be gathered when coming into bloom and suspended with head downward in a cool place. Hardy annual. 2 to 3 feet. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10 cts., oz., 60 cts.

HELIOTROPE

This half-hardy perennial is adapted to both bedding and house culture, requiring little attention. Seeds started indoors early in the spring will make fine plants for summer blooming. The blossoms are delicately tinted, and very fragrant. 2 ft. Choice mixed. Pkt., 10 cts., oz., \$2.50.

HOLLYHOCK

The beautiful color effects, and the dignified, stately appearance render these popular perennial plants indispensable in the old fashioned garden, and they are without an equal as a back ground for other flowers or for planting among shrubbery. If sown in July or August, the plants will bloom the following spring. 5 to 7 feet. Extra fine mixture. Pkt., 10 cts., oz., \$2.50.



Hollyhock.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

HUMULUS OR JAPANESE HOP

A rapid summer climber resembling the common Hop, but the foliage is more luxuriant in appearance, while the mixture of white, light green, and dark green makes it strikingly ornamental. Heat, drought, and insects do not trouble it. It is one of the best plants for covering verandas, trellis, etc., Hardy annual. 15 ft. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

HUNNEMANNIA

The flowers of this splendid variety of Poppy are much like the finest Eschscholtzias. It blooms about ten weeks after sowing, and produces large golden yellow flowers until late fall. 2 ft. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

HYACINTH BEAN

(See *Dolichos Lablab*.)

ICE PLANT

A pretty little trailing plant, the leaves and stems of which are covered with a remarkable crystalline substance much resembling ice. Half-hardy annual. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

IPOMOEA CARDINALIS

(See *Cardinal Climber*.)

IPOMOEA QUAMOCLIT

(See *Cypress Vine*.)

IPOMOEA MEXICANA

(See *Moon Flower*.)

IPOMOEA PURPUREA

(See *Morning Glory*.)

JOSEPH'S COAT

(See *Amaranthus Tricolor*.)

KOCHIA

A rapid-growing plant with foliage somewhat resembling that of the Cypress Vine, that turns to a fiery red in the autumn. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

LANTANA

A well-known shrub, splendid for bedding, as it is constantly in full bloom. The flower stem is crowned with a large truss of verbenalike flowers of infinitely varied hues. Tender perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

LARKSPUR

The colors of the Larkspur are extremely beautiful and in mixed borders its profuse masses of purple, white and red show splendidly. It is best to sow the seed in the fall or very early in the spring. Hardy annual. 3 feet.

Stock Flowered Double Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Perennial. The perennial varieties of delphiniums are usually taller than the annual sorts, and the flower much larger, but do not bloom until the second season.

Gold Medal Hybrids. This is the finest strain of mixed hybrids ever offered. The plants are of strong vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes from 12 to 15 inches long. Pkt. 15 cts.

Delphinium Belladonna. (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur)—This is the freest and most continuous blooming hardy Larkspur. The color is clear turquoise blue. Pkt., 25 cts.

Delphinium Chinensis. (Blue Butterfly)—A distinct and neat variety growing 18 inches high and producing freely spikes of large dark blue blossoms. Pkt., 25 cts.

LATHYRUS

Few people know the usefulness of the Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Pea, but it is one of the best vines for certain purposes, being a hardy perennial of great vigor. Old fences, unsightly banks or rocks can be quickly hidden, and the always abundant flowers are good for cutting. 8 feet. Mixed, Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

LAVATERA

For massing in large beds this is excellent. The colors are pure white and delicate tints of rose and red. Half-hardy annual. 3 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

LOBELIA

Neat, pretty plants of perfuse bloom and color, very valuable for edging as well as for hanging baskets and vases. Half-hardy annual. 6 inches. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.50.

LOVE-IN-THE-MIST

(See *Nigella*.)

LUPINUS

Splendid, free flowering plants with long graceful spikes of Pea-shaped flowers. Valuable for mixed borders and beds. Also, for cutting. Hardy annual. 2 feet., Mixed. pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

LYCHNIS

The flowers of this highly ornamental plant are very large and finely colored. It is of easy culture and should be in every garden. Hardy perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

MARIGOLD

An old garden favorite, prized for its numerous and showy flowers. It is excellent for planting in large beds, and will thrive in any good soil.



African Marigold.

African. A very robust plant, brilliantly colored with orange and yellow. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

French. The old variety, with rich, velvety and beautifully striped flowers. Half-hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

MATRICARIA

The double white Feverfew, sometimes called Bachelor Button, very useful as an edging to large beds as it succeeds in any garden soil. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Finest double. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

MAURANDIA

Magnificent tender climbing perennial flowers from seed the first season. It grows rapidly, blooms profusely all the season and the fine delicate foliage is much prettier than Skilax. 10 ft. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

MIGNONETTE

Well known, fragrant favorites. A succession of blooms both summer and winter may be had by repeated sowings, and in order to have large spikes, the plants should be thinned enough to prevent spindling stems.

Machet. Of robust stocky growth producing in great abundance, large conical heads of deliciously fragrant flowers. 1 ft. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

MIRABILIS JALAPA

The Four O'Clock has long been a favorite and is, when properly treated, an extremely ornamental plant. The flower is shaped like that of the Morning Glory, produced in clusters and blooms in the afternoon. If the plants are set two or three feet apart in a sunny place they will not fail to produce a very fine effect. Half-hardy perennial. 2 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

MONKEY FLOWER

The dainty little Mimulus is one of the best small plants we have, the flowers being as unique as they are beautiful with their brilliant spots and blotchings. If the seeds are sown reasonably early, the plant will bloom the first summer. Half-hardy perennial. 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

MOON VINE

Sky-Blue Moon Flower. The vine of this variety grows from 15 to 18 feet, producing gorgeous flowers in shape more like the Morning Glory, of a lovely sky-blue with markings of rose. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00

White. A wonderful vine which, if set out in rich ground and given support, will grow forty to fifty feet in a single season. The flowers, which are several inches in diameter, are white and have a rich Jessamine odor. It blooms abundantly but only at night or on cloudy days. Tender annual. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.



White Moon Flower.

MORNING GLORY

All members of this family are characterized by such extraordinary beauty of color that it is small wonder that the common name for them is "Morning Glory." Although the flower is so delicate in texture that it withers before the first touch of sunshine, the vine is the hardiest of our entire list of climbers, growing rapidly in a soil of any character. Unsightly objects may be thus transformed in a few weeks, but the flowers are of course useless for cutting. Hardy annual. 15 to 20 feet.

Japanese Imperial. Those who have never seen the Japanese Morning Glory can form no idea of its indescribable gorgeousness. The blossoms are not only much larger than those of the ordinary Convolvulus, but are of infinitely varied colorings and most exquisite form, many having fringed and intricately frilled edges. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Major. A vigorous climber, familiar to every one. It is a very rapid grower, making a wonderfully gay display in the early morning. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

NASTURTIIUM

No other hardy annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a period with the same small outlay of time and labor. The tall varieties make a very effective display when trained on fences or trellises, and the dwarf sorts are fine for edging and massing. The seed we offer is a selected strain and mixed in proper proportion so that our customers may be assured of having all the effective shades of scarlet, crimson, rose, pink, orange, yellow, white, etc. The maximum of bloom is produced on thin soils. In soils too rich, leaves predominate and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially if standing too close.

DWARF OR TOM THUMB

Of neat compact growth and attractive foliage. Blooms profusely the whole season. Hardy annual. 1 ft.

Chameleon. Beautiful, mottled and spotted flowers on the same plant. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts.

Cloth of Gold. Yellow foliage with scarlet flowers. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts.

Crimson Bedder. Rich velvety crimson. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts.

Empress. Crimson, with dark foliage. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts.

Gem. Bright yellow with scarlet blossoms. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts.

Moonlight. Creamy white. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts.

Vesuvius. Salmon rose, dark foliage. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

TALL OR CLIMBING

Besides their garden use, this is a favorite house plant for winter blooming. The flowers are like those of the dwarf variety, but are usually much larger. Hardy annual. 8 to 10 ft.

Beauty. Dark crimson. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts.

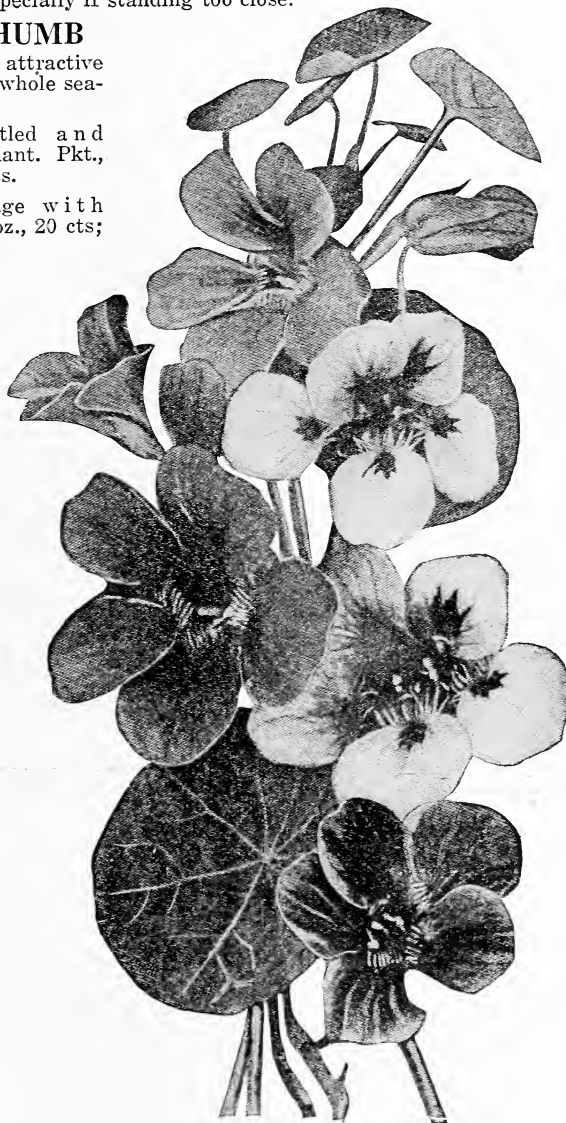
Chameleon. Beautiful mottled and spotted flowers on the same plant. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 50 cts.

Lady Bird. Orange yellow spotted with dark crimson. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 30 cts.

Moonlight. Creamy white. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts.

Sweetheart. Loovely bright hose. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 20 cts; ¼ lb., 60 cts.

Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 15 cts; ¼ lb., 40 cts; lb., \$1.50.



Nasturtium

NEMOPHILLA

Of close, compact habit of growth, and in shady places a steady bloomer. The flowers are of beautiful colors, varying greatly in shades, but being very small, show to perfection only when closely massed. Hardy annual. 6 inches. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 60 cts.

NICOTIANA

Silvestris. Many varieties of tobacco are very ornamental, but this is a really superb plant, growing in pyramidal form to a height of four feet, with foliage of the most vivid green; the flower stem is tall and bears in a loose head clusters of long, drooping flowers, deliciously fragrant and of snowy whiteness. Tender perennial. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.

NIGELLA

("Love In a Mist" or "Devil In a Bush")

An interesting plant, with very finely divided foliage and curious flowers. The seed pod is enclosed in a close, delicate net work of leaves which has suggested the names by which it is commonly known. Hardy annual. 1½ to 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.

NOLANA

Fine trailing plants thriving almost anywhere they have abundant sunshine. The blue and white flowers are somewhat suggestive of Petunias. Hardy annual. 6 in. Pkt., 5 cts; oz., 50 cts.

PEONIA

Easily-grown, hardy perennial that should be in every garden, and none are more prized than Peonies with their large and handsome blooms. 2 ft. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.00.

PEONY ROOTS

We can also supply Peony Roots in the fall and spring. (See Index.)

PANSY

The Pansy is one of our specialties and a plant we all delight to grow in plentiful supply. If the seed is sown in August or September, and a little protection given during the winter, they will bloom abundantly the following spring. Pansies thrive in a cool moist soil and a situation that protects them from cutting winds as well as the mid-day suns. Spring-sown seed should not be permitted to bloom until cold weather, and the buds should be picked off, allowing the plant to make a compact and bushy growth, insuring large and brilliant flowers throughout the fall. Do not allow faded blossoms to remain on the plants. The higher-priced sorts produce the largest flowers and the most brilliant colors. This should be borne in mind when ordering. The seed offered by us is grown by three of the greatest specialists in the world, and Pansy lovers can get no finer strain.

SHOW MIXTURES OF PANSIES

Fine Large Flow-

ering. Of excellent stock, fine color, and good size. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$2.00.

Finest Stained.

This mixture is from magnificent varieties and in every respect the equal of many of the high-priced named pansies. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$3.50.

Masterpiece.

Enormous flowers having ruffled, wavy petals, showing a great range in coloring. Dark velvety tones predominate. Pkt., 25 cts; oz., \$10.00.

Tait's Thoroughbred Giant Exhibition.

For size and form of flowers, variety and brilliancy of coloring and markings, nothing approaches this strain. The seed is from only exhibition flowers. To gardeners who have grown only ordinary pansies these giant flowers will be a revelation. Pkt., 25 cts; oz., \$10.00.



Pansies.

PANSIES IN SEPARATE COLORS

Adonis. A beautiful light blue pansy. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$2.00.

Azure Blue. Velvety, violet blue. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$2.00.

Faust. Almost jet black and the most striking of all dark pansies. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$2.00.

Fire King. Golden, upper petals purple. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$2.00.

General Foch.

White, each petal having a violet blotch. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$2.00.

General Pershing.

Cornflower blue. Very fine. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$2.00.

Golden Queen.

Pure yellow. Also called Yellow Gem. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$2.00.

Lord Beaconsfield.

Large purple violet, top petals white. A splendid pansy. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$2.00.

President McKin-

ley. Dark, blotched petals, margined yellow. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$2.00.

Royal Purple.

Purplish violet, very fine, large flowers. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$2.00.

PENSTEMON

Beautiful fine flowering perennials with long graceful spikes of richly colored Glozinia-like blossoms, very hardy; fine for beds and borders or rock gardens. 2 ft. Mixed. Pkt., 15 cts; oz., \$4.00.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

PETUNIA

There is no bedding plant of easier culture than the Petunia. Once fairly started, Petunias grow almost as strong as weeds, and furnish a glorious succession of bloom from early summer until frost. Seed of the Double and Fringed varieties is made expensive by the great amount of labor involved in hand fertilization, and it is well to handle seed and tiny seedlings with some care. As the seed is fine as dust, it is advisable to sow in boxes

in the house, transplanting when large enough. We have no better plants than the Petunia for beds and masses, borders, window boxes, and baskets. The seeds we offer are from the most carefully selected strains, saved at great expense, and will produce fine and handsome flowers. Average height, 1 ft. Hardy annual.

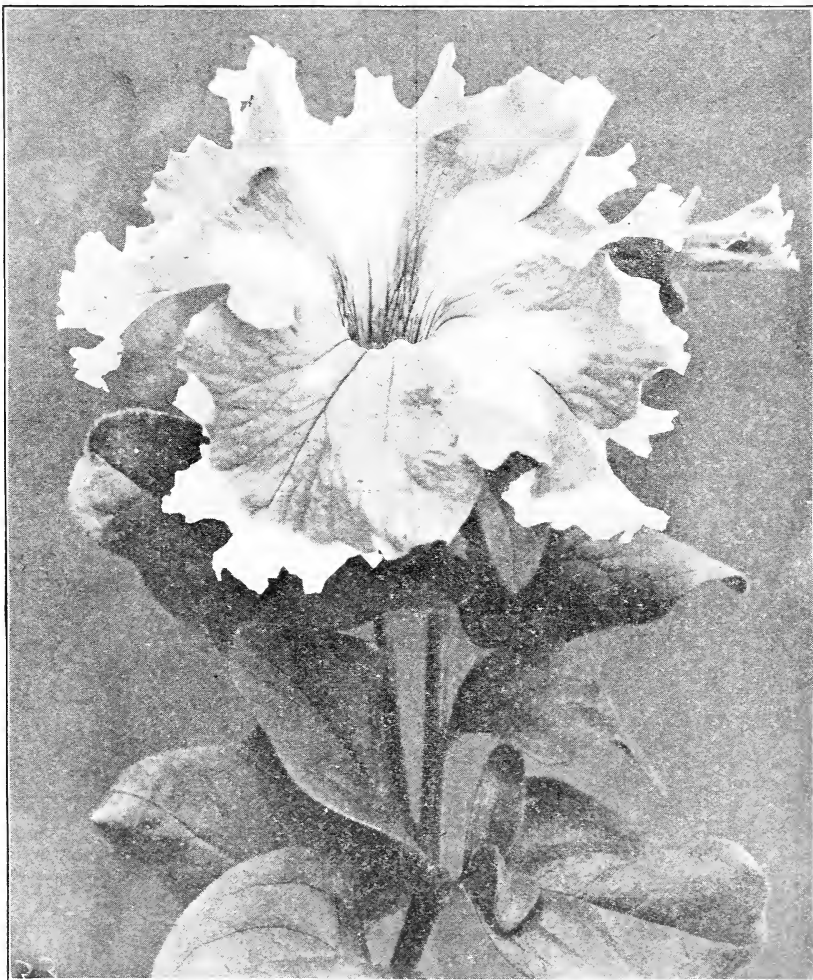
Single Large Flowering

A superb mixture of the purest single varieties. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$1.50.

Balcony Petunias

For window or porch boxes, terraces, or in rock work, the Balcony Petunia will supply an abundance of color, and the plants are literally covered with bloom throughout the summer.

Balcony White. Magnificent pure white. Pkt., 15 cts.



Petunia.

Balcony Rose.

Beautiful bright rose, with yellow throat. Pkt. 15 cts.,

Balcony Red.

Dard Red. Pkt., 15 cts.

Balcony Blue.

Dark purple blue flowers borne above rich green foliage. Pkt., 15 cts.

Double Large Flowered Fringed

These large, fragrant, elegantly formed flowers are beautiful for either house, garden or conservatory. Our seed will produce a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed types in a great variety of colors and tints. Pkt., 50 cts.

Double Striped and Blotched

The flowers of these beautiful double Petunias are striped and blotched in a great variety of colors. Pkt., 35 cts.

PHILOX DRUMMONDI

For beds and massing, nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They are of easy culture, succeeding in all sunny positions, beginning to bloom in early summer, and continuing until autumn. Height, 1½ ft.

Scarlet.....	Pkt., 10 cts.;	oz.....\$1.25
Pink.....	Pkt., 10 cts.;	oz..... 1.25
White.....	Pkt., 10 cts.;	oz..... 1.25

Large Flowering Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts., oz., \$1.25.

Starred and Fringed. The flowers of these beautiful varieties are star-shaped or fringed, both types being charming novelties to those unfamiliar with them. Pkt., 10 cts. oz., \$1.50.

Perennial Phlox. These hardy sorts bear large heads of finely colored flowers.

Tall. Height 2½ ft. Mixed Colors. Pkt., 15 cts.

Dwarf. Height 1½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt., 15 cts.



Phlox Drummondii.

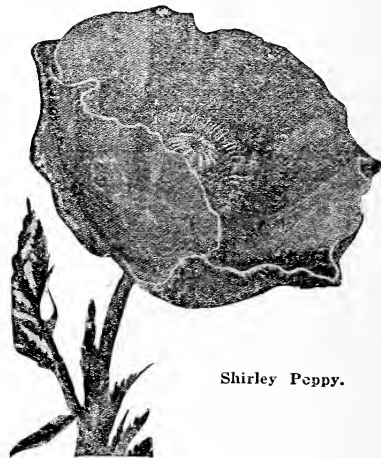
POPPY

If sown early in spring, Poppies may be brought into bloom before tulips have hardly finished flowering. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, airiness of poise and delicacy of tissue. A sandy loam suits them best, and as they do not stand transplanting they should be sown where the plants are to bloom. Sow thinly on top of finely prepared soil and merely press seeds in firmly instead of covering the soil. Hardy annual. 2½ ft.

Britt's Oriental. A gorgeous double pink flower, easily grown from seed. Pkt., 10 cts., oz., \$1.00.

Danebrog. Large handsome single variety, scarlet with large white splotch on each petal. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Shirley. This is the favorite single poppy and the loveliest flower of its type. The flowers are immense, petals fluted and crinkled in the sun-light appear like crumpled satin, and the colors are of indescribable beauty and variety. While no other poppy is so good for cutting it is at the same time among the best for bedding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 75 cts.



Shirley Poppy.

Carnation Flowered. Extremely double and daintily fringed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00

Peony Flowered. Immense showy, double gobular flowers resembling double peonies. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Ranunculus-Flowered. A beautiful race of poppies with bright double flowers of perfect form. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

PORTULACA

Brilliant little annual plants which bloom profusely all summer, and although they do well most anywhere, hot suns and a light sandy soil suit it best. Their richly colored flowers make an effective brilliant display when planted in large beds and masses. Hardy annual. 6 inches.

Double Rose Flowered. Our strain produces a large percentage of double flowers, each bloom being a perfect rose in miniature. We have a great range of brilliant colors in our mixture. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$2.50.

Single Mixed. This is an extra fine strain and has very large blossoms and splendid colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

PYRETHRUM

Beautiful hardy perennials with large showy flowers and cut foliage. The Golden Feather, which we offer, is the well known variety used for carpet bedding, edging, and borders. Height 5 inches. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

RHODANTHE

Delicate looking everlasting flowers of great beauty. Much prized for winter bouquets. Half-hardy annual. 2 ft. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

RICINUS

(Castor Oil Plant.)

Large annual foliage plants of rapid and luxuriant growth, attaining a height of from 5 to 10 ft., producing large, palm-like leaves about 3 ft. across, of majestic sub-tropical effect.

Sanguineus. The stalks and fruit are blood red, foliage green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Zanzibariensis. The plants grow to immense size, branching widely and vary in color from pale green to brownish purple. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Ricinuz Zanzibariensis.

RUDBECKIA

A strong and quick growing plant, bearing immense quantities of yellow cone-shaped flowers suitable for planting in clumps or among shrubbery.

Bicolor Superba. Hardy annual. Yellow with brown center. Height 3 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00

Neumani. Perennial. Bright yellow. Height 3 feet. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Highly ornamental autumn-blooming plants with funnel-shaped flowers curiously veined and marked, of easy culture, but best suited to light, sandy soil. Half-hardy annual. 18 inches. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

SANVITALIA

A pretty dwarf annual with yellow flowers suitable for beds and rock work. Hardy annual. 5 inches. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

SALVIA

(See Scarlet Sage.)

SCABIOUS

(Mourning Bride.)

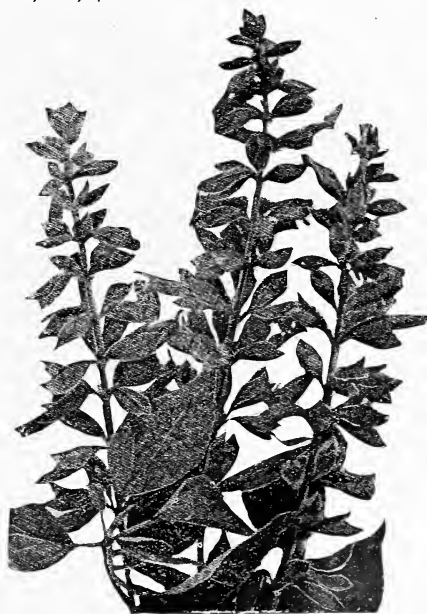
The flowers of the double scabious are of peculiar form and diversified coloring, varying from white to rose, crimson or purple, and are quite fragrant. The flowers are borne on long stems, and if cut as soon as the buds expand, will last a long time. Hardy annual. 18 to 24 inches. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

SCARLET RUNNER

One of the most ornamental varieties of the bean family, of rapid growth and producing dazzling scarlet flowers from July to October. For training on varandas and over unsightly objects, it will be found very useful and the beans may be cooked in the same way as the Lima Bean. Hardy annual. 20 to 40 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

SCARLET SAGE

The Salvias, or Scarlet Sage, are extremely popular and satisfactory bedding plants, bearing long spikes of dazzling scarlet flowers from July until frost. The seed should be sown indoors as early as possible in a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees. Cover the seeds to a depth of only four times their size and press the soil firmly on them, watering with a fine spray as needed, never allowing them to dry out. Set out in the open border when all danger from frost is past. Half hardy perennial. 2½ ft. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., \$4.00.



Salvia or Scarlet Sage.

SENECIO

A dwarf summer bloomer, very much admired on rockeries and useful for winter blooming in the conservatory or window box. Hardy annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

SENSITIVE PLANT

(Mimosa Pudica.)

A curious and interesting half hardy annual with pinkish flowers. Leaves close when touched. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

SCHIZANTHUS

(Butter-Fly Flower.)

Dainty, erect, hardy annual plants with finely cut leaves and showy butterfly like flowers. Valuable for pot culture and bedding. 1½ ft. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$3.00.

SILENE, OR CATCHFLY

Of easy culture and adapted to almost all situations and soils. It may be used for ribbon gardening or beds, and produces fine masses of bloom. Hardy annual. 12 to 15 inches. Pkt., 5 cts. oz., 50 cts.



Schizanthus.

SMILAX

The delicate dark green foliage of this lovely climber make it very useful for decorative purposes. Used in bouquets, it makes a charming contrast for the delicate colors of the flowers. Tender perennial. 8 to 10 ft. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

STOCKS

This flower has long been considered invaluable by gardeners, being admirably adapted for bedding, massing, edging, or ribboning. There are few sights more beautiful than a fine bed of these plants in full bloom. The duration and delicate fragrance of the flowers commend it very strongly for pot culture in the house. If desired for early use, sow the seed indoors and transplant when the ground becomes warm, forcing with weak, liquid manure. Hardy annual. 1 to 2 feet.

Dresden Perpetual. (or Cut and Come Again). An exceedingly beautiful strain of stock, producing immense spikes of flowers in great profusion from midsummer until frost. The flowers are unusually large and embrace a wide range of most beautiful and varied colors. 2 ft.

Blue	Pkt., 25 cts.; oz.	\$4.00
Pink	Pkt., 25 cts.; oz.	4.00
White	Pkt., 25 cts.; oz.	4.00
Red	Pkt., 25 cts.; oz.	4.00
Mixed	Pkt., 25 cts.; oz.	4.00

Large Flowering Ten Weeks Stocks. A splendid early blooming variety, extensively used for pot culture and summer bedding. 1 ft.

Blue	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	\$2.50
Rose	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	2.50
White	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	2.50
Mixed	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.	2.50

SUMMER CYPRESS

(See Kochia.)

SUNFLOWER

While these strong growing plants are unsuitable for bedding, they are very useful for massing in shrubbery or borders, and for screening purposes. They do well in sunny positions in any kind of soil.

SINGLE

Miniature (Cucumerifolius)—Small single, rich yellow flowers with black centers. Branching in habit and good for cutting. 4 ft. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.

Perkeo. This dwarf variety of the miniature sunflower forms compact bushes about 12 in. high by 14 in. through. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

Stella. Beautiful small flowers of golden yellow with black disk, borne gracefully on long stems, constantly in bloom from early summer until frost. Height, 4 ft. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.

New Red Single. The plants of this new Sunflower grow about eight feet high and produce single flowers of a rich chestnut red, with some red, tipped with yellow while some will be entirely yellow. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.



New Red Sunflower.

Mammoth Russian. The old standard tall variety with large yellow flowers with dark center. 8 ft. Pkt., 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.

DOUBLE

Chrysanthemum Flowered. The flowers are perfectly doubled, a rich golden yellow color, and much like Chrysanthemums. 7 ft. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

SWEET PEAS

Giant Spencer or Orchid Flowering Varieties.

The dainty form and exquisite colors of the Sweet Pea made it generations ago one of the best-loved flowers, but its popularity has grown immensely during the last decade, owing to improvements which have really brought about a transformation of the flower. The introduction of the Spencer type has

more than doubled the size of the blossom, beautiful undulations and flutings have been developed, and the stems have become very long and stout. So eagerly is the coming of the Sweet Pea awaited, that enormous quantities are forced for market by florists, finding sale at fancy prices before the outdoor crop is available. Almost anyone living near a city will find the cultivation as profitable as it is simple, especially if care be taken in gathering and bunching, so that the delicate blossoms and tendrils are not bruised.

Sweet Peas may be sown either in the fall or early spring. For the best results, the soil should be deep and heavily manured, and if possible the situation should be one which permits the vines to get air and sunshine on both sides, although there is no difficulty in growing them against a fence. The usual custom is to dig a trench ten inches deep, into which put four inches of well rotted manure and cover with two inches of good soil. Sow the peas on top of this about half an inch apart, and cover with two inches of earth. Before covering, it is a good plan to scatter tobacco dust liberally on the peas as a preventative of lice. As the plants develop the earth is gradually drawn to them until the furrow has been filled, the

roots being thus kept from the surface heat in summer. We think it is a good plan to make a little trench parallel with the row, flooding it occasionally during dry weather, and a mulch of leaves or lawn sweepings will be found very helpful; sprinkling of the vines does harm rather than good and watering should be done

at the roots only. Sweet Peas make a great deal of vine under proper conditions and it is always best to thin them out to about an inch in the row, as soon as they are well out of the ground. If the blossoms are picked regularly, they will bear until killed by either extreme heat or frost, the flowering season being naturally longest in cool climates. In most parts of the South, it is very easy to bring Sweet Peas into bloom very early in the year by sowing in October or November, and it is a pity more gardeners do not take advantage of this simple method of gaining a month or more. A light dressing of manure over the surface will prevent the ground freezing too deeply, and they rarely suffer from such cold as we have in the South. Hardy Annual. 6 feet.

It would be an easy matter for us to greatly extend our list, but we think it best to confine our efforts to such sorts as are really first class, and every variety we offer is entitled to a place in the front rank of Sweet Peas.



Blue or Purple Shades

Flora Norton. Very brilliant, almost a bright blue, and one of the best of its color. Pkt., 10 ct.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

Helen Pierce. Marbled blue on white; very perfect in form and a fine bloomer. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Royal Purple. A new shade in Sweet Peas almost a true royal purple. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Wedgewood. A splendid variety, usually producing three or more flowers to a stem, of a unique shade of blue. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25. lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Lavender Shades

Asta Ohn. A delicate pinkish lavender. Self colored. Very large and wavy. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25. lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Margaret Madison. Clear azure-blue; flowers beautifully waved. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25. lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Maroon

Othello. Deep rich maroon; large flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Pink Shades

Apple Blossom. Standard very bright rose, wings primrose with a flush of rose tint. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25. lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Florence Morse. Blush white with an edge of delicate pink. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Countess Spencer. Possibly the best bright pink; large flowers, perfect in form with long stems. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Helen Lewis. Giant Orange Pink with wavy edges. An extremely handsome pea. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Margaret Atlee. An exquisite shade of salmon pink perfectly suffused over a cream ground. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Sterling Stent. Deep salmon suffused with orange and practically sun proof. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25. lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson. Apricot pink and buff. The color is soft, but bright and most pleasing. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Primrose or Cream Shades

Agnes. Large flowers of deep cream, very fine. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

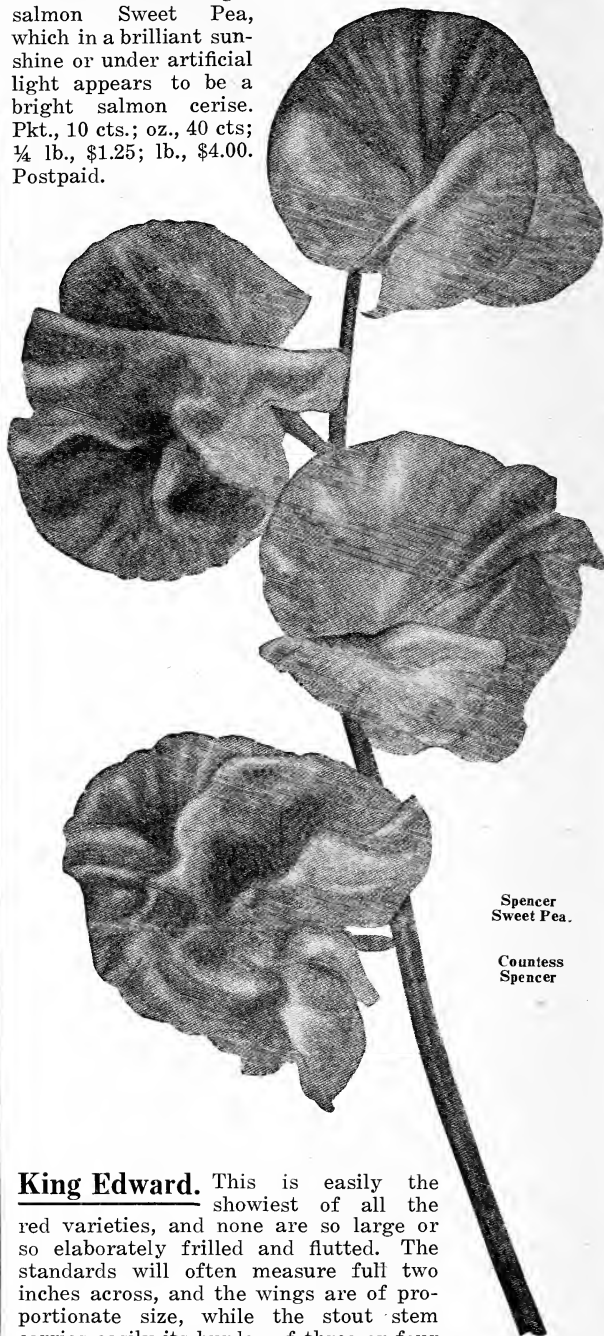
Primrose Spencer. The finest of its class, clear primrose. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Red Shades

George Herbert. One of the gorgeous Spencers, with blossoms of crimson and magenta. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Illuminator.

A beautiful orange-salmon Sweet Pea, which in a brilliant sunshine or under artificial light appears to be a bright salmon cerise. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.



King Edward. This is easily the showiest of all the red varieties, and none are so large or so elaborately frilled and fluted. The standards will often measure full two inches across, and the wings are of proportionate size, while the stout stem carries easily its burden of three or four of these giant blossoms. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Vermillion Brilliant. Possibly the most brilliant self-colored scarlet and practically sun-proof. The flowers are of perfect form, and the strong stems will frequently have four flowers. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

White

King White. The most exquisite White Sweet Pea ever introduced, and a revelation to those who are not acquainted with the Spencers. The long, strong stems almost always carry four splendid blossoms, the petals of extraordinary size and very beautifully waved and fluted. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00. Postpaid.

Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

Hercules. A shade of pink closely resembling Countess Spencer. The flowers are borne on long stems, and mostly four large well-waved blossoms to each stem. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Liberty. Nothing yet introduced has approached this deep sun proof crimson or blood red. It is the color of King Edward Spencer. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Morning Star. A deep orange scarlet in the standard, orange and pink in the wings. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Snow Flake. As its name indicates this is pure white and is quite the best early flowering White Spencer. Flowers come on long stems. This variety is appreciated by all florists. Pkts., 15 cts.; oz., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Songster. The color is a rich lovely lavender, and the flowers are large, borne on long stems. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Yarrowa. Bright Rose pink, with creamy base and wings. Very popular for either outdoor or greenhouse planting on account of its extreme earliness. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Mixed Shades

Tait's Thoroughbred Mixture. Composed of over fifty of the most beautiful Spencers, this represents the climax in Sweet Peas, and will give infinite pleasure to all lovers of flowers. Wherever we send a package it invariably proves to be the most effective of advertisements, so that we now enjoy a great reputation for Sweet Peas. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts. lb., \$2.75. Postpaid.

Tait's Gorgeous Mixture. This mixture, contains the most beautiful grandiflora varieties, but is not in the same class with our Thoroughbred Spencer Mixture, and our advice to those who love Sweet Peas is to sow only the Spencer varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

HARDY SWEET PEAS

(See Lathyrus.)

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus.*)

An ever popular favorite, producing the richest effect in beds and mixed flower borders. The improved varieties are much superior to old-fashioned sorts, being very large and handsomely tinted. Hardy perennial. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.



Sweet William.

Single Giant Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

Double Giant Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

THUNBERGIA

Beautiful rapid annual climbers, used extensively for hanging baskets, window boxes, etc. The flowers are very pretty, colors ranging from white to bright orange, the center always dark. It prefers a warm, sunny situation. Half hardy annuals. 4 ft. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

TROPOEOLUM PEREGRINUM

(Canary Bird Vine.)

The flowers of this easily cultivated climber have a fanciful resemblance to the form of a bird, and being yellow, have suggested the name of "Canary Bird Vine." Independently, however of this peculiarity, it is highly admired and will be found a useful vine for any purpose, except for making a dense shade. Half-hardy annual. 10 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

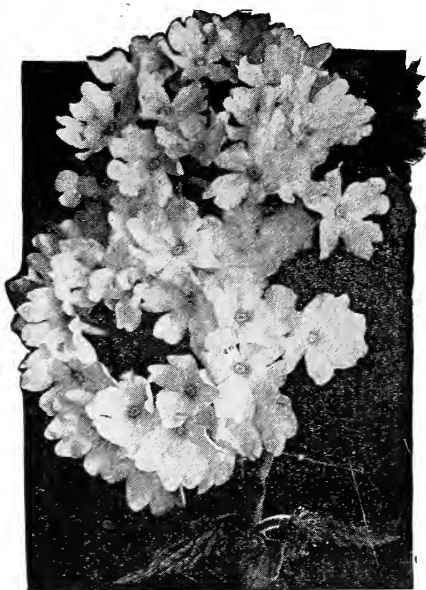
VERBENA

As a bedding plant the Verbena is universally regarded as invaluable, and few plants are better for window boxes, since it is never out of bloom during the season. Although perennial, they bloom from seed the first year, flowering in August if sown

in May. A better way is to sow the seed in boxes or hot-beds early in March and transplant when all danger of frost is past. Verbenas from cuttings are less vigorous than those grown from seed. Half-hardy perennial. 5 inches.

Pink	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.,	\$1.00
Scarlet	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.,	\$1.00
White	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.,	\$1.00
Fine Mixed	Pkt., 10 cts.; oz.,	\$1.00

Finest Hybrid Italian. This seed is saved from splendid named varieties, and is absolutely unsurpassed for diversified brilliancy of color. The trusses are of extraordinary size, the individual flowers very perfect and the plant is remarkably vigorous. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.



Verbena.

VINCA

The Vinca or Periwinkle is a perennial and must be sown early to obtain flowers the first season. It blooms freely until frost and may then be potted and brought into the house, where it will continue flowering all the winter. Those who have sunny situations where other flowers suffer in mid-summer will find the Vinca almost sunproof if a reasonable amount of water is given. Tender perennial. 1 foot. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

VIRGINIA STOCKS

Extremely pretty little plants, flowering profusely and excellent for small beds or as an edging. They flourish in any soil, and should be more generally cultivated. Hardy annual. 3 to 6 inches. Mixed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

VISCARIA

Fine effects may be had from these if they are set thickly in large beds, the color being splendid. Light soils suit best, but they require little care and are practically never out of bloom in warm weather. Hardy annual. 1½ feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 75 cts.

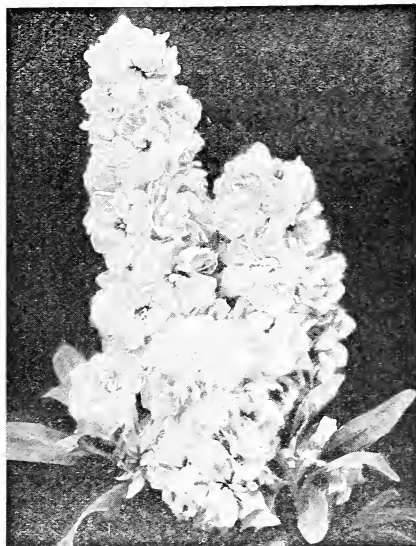
WALLFLOWER

These well known deliciously fragrant half-hardy perennials are among our earliest spring flowers. Since the plant will endure very low temperatures, no protection is needed here in winter, and their indifference to heat and drought adds to their value in the south. 1 to 2 ft.

Single Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Double Mixed. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

Paris Extra Early. Flowers beautifully the first season, and we recommend it unreservedly. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.00.



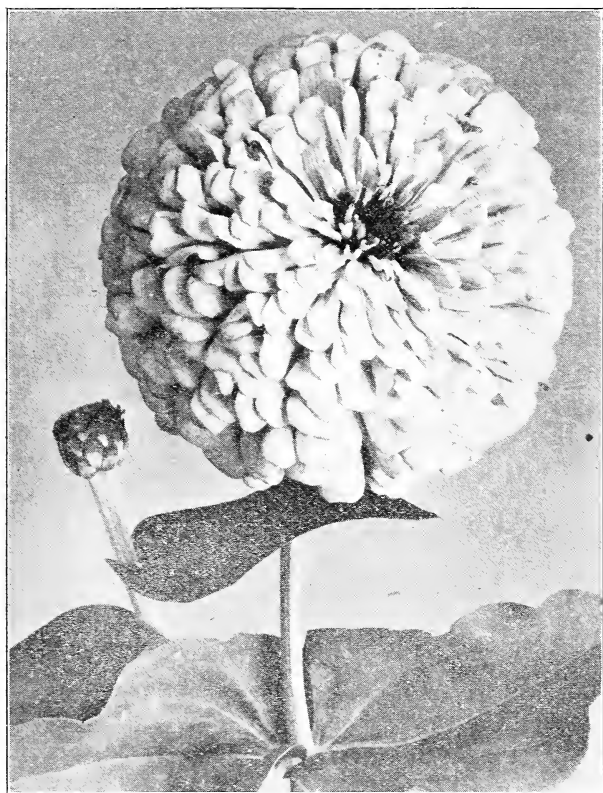
Wallflower.

XERANTHEMUM

None of the Everlastings are so worthy of the name as this familiar old variety, for its heads retain their shape and lovely color perfectly for many years. Hardy annual. 2 feet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

ZINNIA



Giant Double Zinnia.

Giant Double Zinnia Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima

In perfection of form and coloring the flowers of this improved variety, measuring from three to five inches in diameter, now rival the Dahlia. The flowers are borne on long stiff stems, are mostly double, and with their immense size produce a very striking effect. Zinnias are becoming more popular each year, and deservedly so, because of their usefulness either for borders, beds, or cut flowers. Zinnias flourish luxuriantly in the hottest situations, and require hardly any attention beyond an occasional stirring of the soil. The seed can be sown outdoors very early in the spring, and the plants will commence blooming when about six inches high and continue until frost. The plant is of branching habit, and is really one of our most useful annuals. Hardy annual. 2 to 3 feet.

Giant Double Crimson.—Pkt., 10 cts., oz., \$1.25.

Giant Double Pink.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Giant Double Violet.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Giant Double White.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

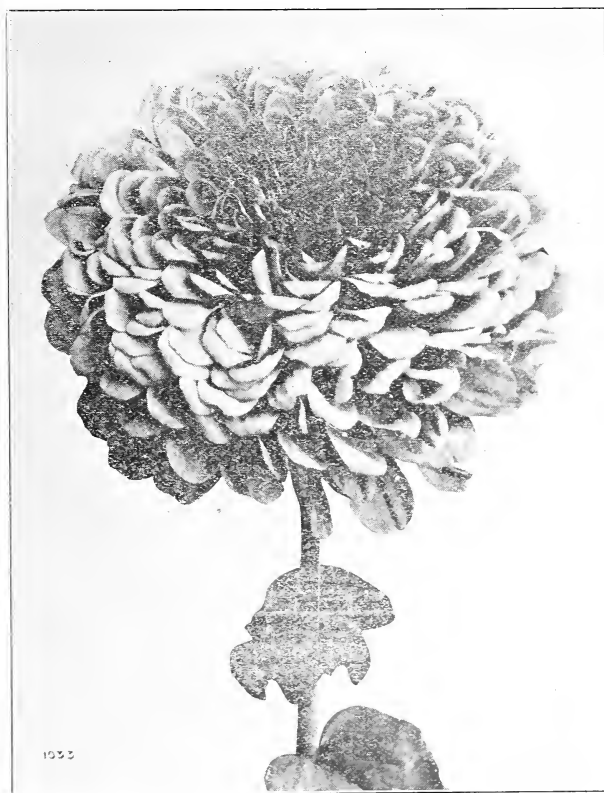
Giant Double Yellow.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Giant Double Mixed.—Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

Double Dahlia Flowered. This is the latest development in Zinnias, being much larger than the giant type. Flowers are of mammoth size, and in form, like a perfect decorative dahlia. The mixture we offer has a wonderful range of colors. 3 ft. Pkt., 20 cts.; oz., \$2.50.

Curled or Crested Zinnia. This sort is a selection of the past few years, and now comes from seed almost entirely true. The petals are long, twisted and curled, giving the flowers a most attractive appearance. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.

Dwarf Lilliput. This variety grows about a foot high, producing pretty branching plants that are literally enveloped with flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., \$1.50.



Double Dahlia Flowered Zinnia.

Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

CANNAS

The gorgeous flowers and splendid foliage of the Canna are gaining for it greater popularity each season. No lawn or park seems complete without its tropical leaves and its mammoth flower spikes that are a mass of bloom from July until frost.

In our list below will be found the best of the standard sorts, and the prices are so reasonable that any one can have a beautiful bed of them for a very small outlay of money.

CULTURE. Although astonishing success with Cannas will often be had under most unpromising conditions, they respond so luxuriantly to care that it is well worth while to take a little trouble at the start. The bed should be spaded to a depth of at least a foot, an abundance of well-decomposed manure worked in, and the roots set four or five inches under the surface. The "blazing" effects for which Cannas are so famous are best secured by the use in masses, with the roots set not more than two feet apart—dwarf kinds being set even more closely. All Cannas love water, and in dry seasons blooming will be much more profuse and constant if the soil be kept always moist. In the South, planting may be done as early as the last of March, but if early bloom is wanted, the best way is to start them in pots under protection, transplanting to the open ground when danger of frost has passed. Unless taken up before freezing weather, the roots should be covered with litter for the winter.

Pink City of Portland.

(Green Foliage) A wonderful bright rosy-pink, with flowers of the largest size and a free-flowing, vigorous grower. 3½ ft. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

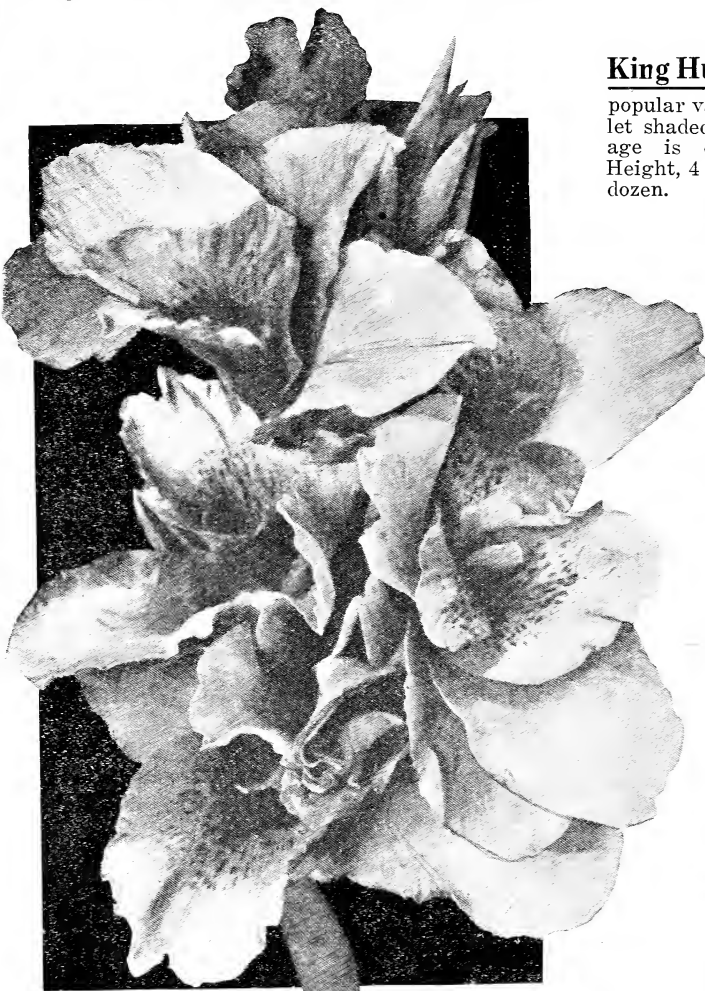
La France. (Green Foliage)

Large flowers borne in trusses. Color of pure La France rose, pink with satin sheen. One of the best pink sorts. Height, 4 ft. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz.

Rosea Gigantea.

(Green Foliage). A pleasing shade of pink, large flowers, and a free bloomer. Height, 4 ft. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Mrs. Alfred F. Conard. (Green Foliage). Splendid broad heads, clean and full petaled; silver pink. Height, 4 feet. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.



Canna
King
Humbert.

Red.

King Humbert. (Bronze Foliage). A most popular variety; color, orange scarlet shaded with crimson. The foliage is of the deepest bronze. Height, 4 ft. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Meteor. (Green Foliage). Deep dazzling crimson flowers, produced in large clusters. Height, 5 ft. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

The President.

(Green Foliage). A rich glistening scarlet, producing immense trusses of giant florets in great profusion. Considered the most sensational introduction of recent years. Height, 4 ft. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Dazzler. (Green Foliage).

Brightest of the bright brick-reds. An acceptable innovation, most other varieties of this shade being tall and uneven, whereas Dazzler is dwarf, compact, free-blooming and uniform. Height, 3½ ft. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Wintzer's Colossal.

(Green Foliage). Without doubt the largest flowered Canna to date, over 8 inches across. Strikingly vivid scarlet that retains its brilliancy. Height, 5 ft.

15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Firebird. (Green Foliage). A magnificent red Canna, the trusses being very large, compact, distinctive, with nicely rounded petals 2½ inches and more wide. The color is fast; absolutely pure scarlet, with no suffusion, streaks or blotches whatsoever. Height, 4 feet. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Red and Yellow.

Madam Crozy. (Green Foliage). Crimson scarlet, with broad gold border. One of the most striking among the long list of cannas. Height, 3½ feet. Each, 15 cts; dozen, \$1.50.

Yellow.

Buttercup. (Green Foliage). The best dwarf yellow. Flowers of pure buttercup yellow. Height, 3 feet. Each, 15 cts; \$1.50 per dozen.

Golden Gate. (Green Foliage). The flowers open almost pure gold but soon become richly rayed with orange crimson and apricot, centering to the throat. Height, 4 feet. Each, 15 cts; \$1.50 per dozen.

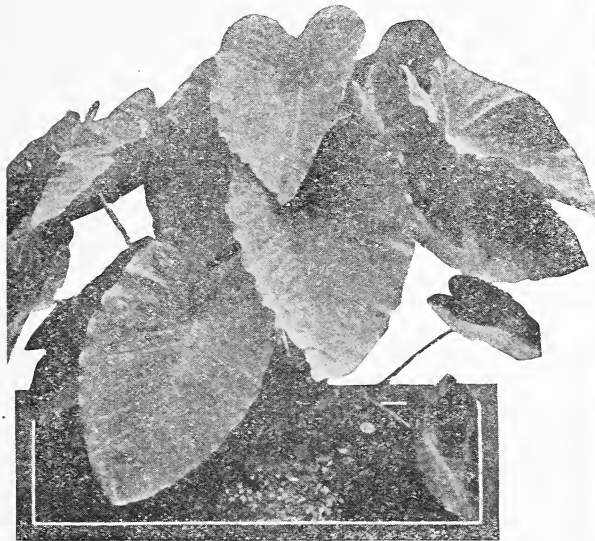
White.

Eureka. (Green Foliage). The genuine, practical White Canna is found at last. With the advent of Eureka, we are granted good, full trusses; broad petals; uniform, free and continuous bloom, and a clean, waxy, lily-white color. Plant growth sturdy, with nice foliage. Height, 4½ feet. Each, 40 cts; \$2.00 per dozen.

CALADIUMS

Few foliage plants are so useful as the Caladium, and none require less attention after planting. Their magnificent leaves furnish the best possible background for grouping, and their absolute immunity from insect attack makes them doubly useful now that so many of our handsomest plants are always disfigured in that way.

CULTURE.—For the best results, the bulbs should be planted in well drained rich soil. In dry weather the plants should be well watered. Planting is best done in April and May, the top of the bulb being set about five inches under the surface.



Caladium.

MAMMOTH BULBS.—50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

LARGE BULBS.—25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SMALL BULBS.—15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

DAHLIAS

This flower has been so much improved in recent years that no garden seems complete without it. Especially is this true of the type known as Decorative and Cactus Dahlias. Many of the latter sort are beautiful, curiously twisted, but nearly all varieties are free from formality or stiffness. The blooms are generally on long stems and splendid for cut flowers. In the list below will be found the most desirable varieties of each class.

CULTURE.—They do best in rich soil and plenty of sun, but will grow in any good garden soil, and in almost any location excepting one very shady. The bulbs or tubers should be planted in April, about 4 inches deep and 30 inches apart. An inch square stake, 3 or 4 feet long, should be stuck a foot in the ground when the roots are planted, and the plants be tied to it when about 2 feet high.

Cactus Dahlias

Conquest. Immense blooms of rich crimson maroon; petals long and incurved. The largest and one of the best of the dark Cactus varieties. 50 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Etendard de Lyon. Colossal Cactus. The petals are broad, curled and wavy, and form a flower fully 6 inches in diameter and 4 inches deep; yet without any stiffness or formality; its color is rich carmine rose. Each, 75 cts.; \$6.00 per dozen.

F. W. Fellowes. Always a prize winner; no exhibit table or garden is perfect without this splendid Dahlia. The blossom is huge and composed of long, narrow, straight petals. The color is unusual, orange or terra-cotta. The stem is long and straight, making an excellent variety for cutting. Keeps its center until the end of the season. Each 75 cts.; \$6.00 per dozen.

Mrs. C. H. Breck. New, one of the very first class. The color is creamy yellow, passing to various shades of rich rose pink. Very free blooming. Each 50 cts.; \$4.00 per dozen.

Souvenir de Gustave Douzon. An immense flower; color a beautiful orange-red; a very profuse bloomer and an unbeatable exhibition sort. Where care is taken in cultivation, this Dahlia will easily produce blooms nine inches across. Each 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.

Golden Gate. Considered one of the best Dahlias in existence. A grand flower of a deep golden yellow, tinted bronze or russet; very free; flowers immense size, 6 to 9 inches in diameter, extra long stems. Each 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.

Candeur. A splendid pure white; flowers closely resemble a Chrysanthemum when in full bloom. A valuable Dahlia for the garden or cutting. Each, 25 cts; \$2.50 per dozen.

Victory. Deep pink, with whitish light center, a magnificent flower. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Decorative Dahlias

American Beauty. Flowers are of a gigantic size and produced on long, heavy stems, well above the foliage; color a gorgeous wine crimson. The best crimson Dahlia to date. Each, 50 cts.; \$4.00 per dozen.

Delice. Most popular variety; glowing rose pink, perfect shape, stout, stiff stems, flowers of this variety are always in great demand on the market. Each, 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.

Princess Juliana. Pure white; long stems; free flowering. One of the best white for cutting. Each, 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.



Decorative Dahlia—American Beauty.

Yellow Colosse. Primrose yellow; very large bloomer; free and good form. Considered by some to be the best yellow decorative to date. Each, 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.

Double or Show

Arabella. Lovely primrose, shaded and tipped rose; a perfect and reliable Dahlia. Each, 10 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gold Medal. This is without question the finest fancy Dahlia that has even been produced. It is an early, continuous bloomer; the flowers are perfect to the end of the season; in color a bright Dandelion yellow, beautifully streaked and splashed with Oriental red. Each, 50 cts.; \$4.00 per dozen.

Grand Duke Alexis. Large, ivory-white flowers, petals tipped faintly with rose. Very pretty and one of the most popular of the standard sorts. Each, 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.

Joseph Rush. Deservedly one of the most popular Dahlias of the day. Large flowers produced on long, strong, erect stems; color white, overlaid with delicate lavender, tinted deeper at tips. Each, 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.

Livoni. Clear shell pink; very free; an old favorite that still leads in its class. Each, 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.

Red Hussar. Intense, dazzling crimson; free bloomer, on extra long stems; best red Show for cutting. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Peony-Flowered

Bertha van Suttner. Good sized flowers produced early and continuously, remaining of good quality to the end of the season, in color a pleasing salmon-pink with yellow suffusion. 50 cts. each. \$4.00 per dozen.

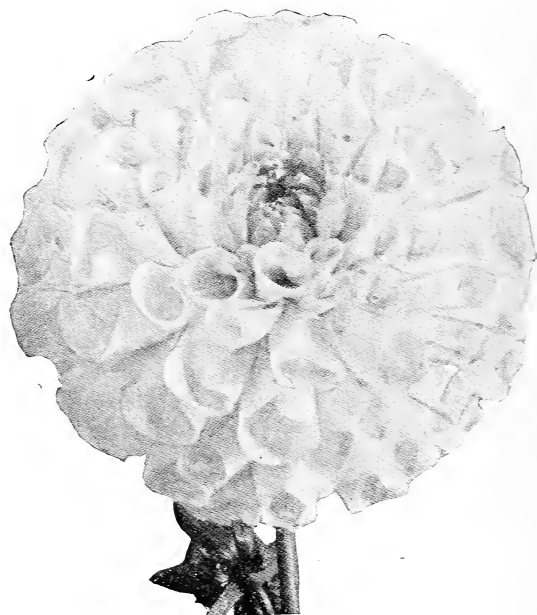
Dr. Peary. Dark mahogany red. Without doubt the darkest and probably the largest of this class yet introduced. Magnificent flowers; blooms profusely. Each, 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.

Geisha. The showiest and most attractive of this type yet introduced; the rich colored flowers are original in form, consisting of peculiarly twisted and curled petals, of an effective and rich combination of scarlet and gold. 50 cts. each. \$4.00 per dozen.

Mme. Coissard. To us this is the most artistic and graceful Dahlia of this type yet introduced; its flowers are large, composed of incurving shell-like petals; these are of brilliant French purple or carmine-crimson, freely marked, shaded and suffused with white. 75 cts. each. \$6.00 per dozen.

Mrs. J. C. Vaughan. A splendid free-flowering canary yellow. 50 cts. each. \$4.00 per dozen.

South Pole. Very large fluffy white, a fine cut flower. 50 cts. each. \$4.00 per dozen.



Double Dahlia—Grand Duke Alexis.

GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus are so inexpensive, so easily grown and so beautiful, both in the garden and as cut flowers, that it is difficult to understand the general lack of interest in them.

CULTURE. Any good soil is suitable and, unlike most flowering bulbs in this climate, they not only do not deteriorate, but, on the other hand, increase rapidly. Planting may be done at any time in April, May or June, the bulbs being set about three inches under the surface. As supports will be needed for the flowers, it is a good plan to put a dozen or more in a group around one stake, tying the stalks loosely to it. In the South the bulbs are best left in the ground and covered with litter for the winter.

Augusta.

Immense white flowers with a touch of lavender in the lower petals. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

America.

Soft lavender pink. A most beautiful and popular sort. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Halley.

Large flower of lovely salmon pink; the lower segments are blotched with yellow and carmine

Gladiolus
America

markings. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King. A striking shade of light scarlet or flame color; very effective. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Panama. Similar to and with all the good qualities of America; color a rich rose-pink. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Schwaben. A fine, light yellow with deep red blotch. 15 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Tait's Thoroughbred Mixture

This mixture of gladioli is composed of over fifty different shades and colors, and when massed produce a most gorgeous effect. 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

PEONIES

The old-fashioned Paeony Officinalis, while still popular because of their early flowering, have been eclipsed by the wonderful improved Herbaceous sorts introduced in recent years, and are the "Queen of Spring Flowers." They are too well known to require description, and their present popularity is due to the great improvement in them in recent years. They are most desirable for the lawn, flower-border, or shrubbery decoration. The handsome appearance of the plant, brilliant and striking effect of their massive, finely formed and richly colored flowers, and easy culture make it a most desirable flower. They can be planted either in fall or spring and do well in any good, rich garden soil.

An important point to observe in the planting of Peonies is not to plant too deep. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with 2 inches of soil. Too deep planting is a frequent cause of shy flowering.

Madame Calot. Light pink, large flowers; very fine. 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per dozen.



Madame Calot

Festivia-Maxima. White, with carmine blotch. 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Rubra Superba. Carmine. A splendid red variety. 75 cts. each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Peonies

Un-named Varieties--Pink, Red, White.

50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

TUBEROSES

One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of summer flowering bulbs, and is so well known that it needs no description.

CULTURE. Tuberoses should be grown only in rich, well-drained soil, and where they can have abundance of sunshine. The bulbs should be set so that the tops will

not be more than two inches under the surface of the ground, and as the flower stalks shoot up some light support should be provided to prevent damage by storms, and by skillful management a succession of flowers may be obtained nearly all the year around. For early flowers the bulbs can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbed; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as July. For flowering in the open, plant as soon as all danger of frost is over.

Double Pearl. The flower spikes of this variety obtain a height of two feet or more and are compactly filled for a third of their length with perfectly double flowers that have the wax-like substance of a Camelia of glistening white. 50 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Single or Orange Flowered. The spikes of this variety grow taller than those of the double and often produce twenty to thirty single flowers which look very much like Orange Flowers. 50 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

We carry a full line of insecticides. Write for Pamphlet and Prices.
Poisonous insecticides cannot be sent by mail.

SPRAYERS

At a popular price this is one of the strongest and most simple of Compressed Air Sprays. It is guaranteed against defect and to be satisfactory. Two or three pumpings will empty tank, and it is safe and efficient. Liquid capacity, 4 gallons; pressure capacity, 40 pounds.

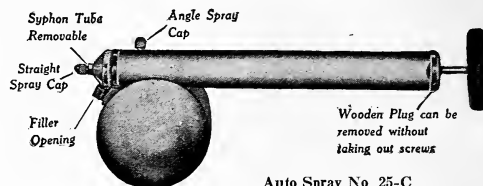
No. 1-B Brass Equipped with hose and auto-pop attachment. \$9.50.

No. 1-D Galvanized Iron. Equipped with hose and auto-pop attachment. \$7.00.

Auto Pop Nozzle Attachment. Controls the flow instantly by a pressure of the hand. When auto pop attachment is purchased separately, \$1.50 each.



Auto Spray No. 1-B



Auto Spray No. 25-C

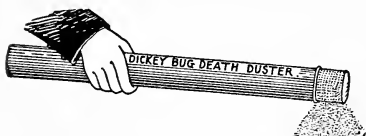
Compressed Air Sprayers. Capacity, about 1 quart. For small family gardens we believe that these little sprayers will give satisfaction. We recommend the one with brass reservoir, as most spray solutions are exceedingly hard on tin or galvanized iron.

Auto Spray No. 25-C Tin pump and brass reservoir. \$1.25.

Auto Spray No. 25-A Same as No. 25-C, but all tin. 90 cts.

Auto Spray No. 22-A All tin. 50 cts.

DUSTERS FOR APPLYING DRY INSECTICIDES



Dickey Bug Death Duster. For use in applying Bug Death, or any dry insecticide to small flower or vegetable gardens. It is a mighty handy thing to have around the house. Price, 65 cts. Postpaid.

The Acre-An-Hour Sifter. For farm use is ideal for applying Bug Death, or any dry insecticide. It is the very latest, a remarkably effective and distinctly economical method. Easy to operate and gives quick covering to all plants and vines requiring a top application. The price for this especially useful farm utensil is \$1.00. Postpaid.



Remember we deliver free at catalogue prices—except where noted. Write for special prices in large quantities.

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CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER—It keeps off flies and lets cows turn all their energy into milk and butter-fat. Price—Quart 60 cts; ½-gallon 90 cts. Parcel post or express extra.

THE CONKEY CHAIN

The First Complete Line of Poultry Feeds Offered the Poultryman for Starting and Completing a Fowl's Ration. Conkey Originated Buttermilk Poultry Feeds and the "Unbroken Chain" System of Feeds. Don't Break It—It's Wasteful and Dangerous!

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED—This appetizing, combination of wholesome buttermilk and clean grains carries your chicks safely through the first critical eight weeks. It prevents big losses due to disease and weakness and gives your chicks a quick "get-a-way."

CONKEY'S CHICK GRAINS are fed in connection with the starting feed, after the chicks are a week old, to balance the ration and give the little fellows exercise. The chick grains consist of pinhead oatmeal (as good as your breakfast porridge), tasty millet seed, fine cracked wheat, kaffir corn and fine cracked ordinary corn. The analysis is: Protein 10.00; Fat 2.50; Fibre 5.00.

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK GROWING MASH—The second link in the Conkey chain of original buttermilk feeds, all made by the exclusive Conkey process.

The Growing Mash differs materially in analysis and ingredients from the starting feed. The Growing Mash is richer in protein and contains more fibre because developing fowls do best on a ration different from that suitable for delicate baby chicks.

CONKEY'S GROWING GRAINS are fed with the Growing Mash from the time the birds are eight weeks old until they are just rounding into maturity and can eat full-sized grains. The Growing Grains are cracked and graded to proper size—there is no waste. They consist of medium cracked corn, millet, wheat and kaffir corn. The analysis: Protein 10.50; Fat 3.00; Fibre 3.00.

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK LAYING MASH—This third link fills a long-felt want—it meets an insistent demand for an honestly-prepared, egg-producing ration that can always be depended upon to be clean, honest and uniform.

Conkey's contains just the proper proportions of various ingredients to maintain the body requirements and at the same time furnish a sufficient surplus for egg production. If you feed it according to directions you can't help getting more eggs and better eggs.

This mash contains buttermilk, cornmeal, corn feed meal, ground barley, wheat bran, wheat middlings, oil meal, bone, meat scraps and bean meal.

CONKEY'S SCRATCH GRAINS are fed with Conkey's Buttermilk Laying Mash. Although it is the dry mash that produces the eggs, mash feeding must be supplemented with mixed grains for best results. Feed your birds so they consume twice as much dry mash as grains by measure. Also feed the grains in deep litter to induce exercise.

Don't Break the Conkey Chain of Buttermilk Feeds.

Write or Ask For Prices.



**TAIT'S
THOROUGHbred
GIANT CREGO ASTERS**

A PACKAGE OF EACH
COLOR - PINK WHITE
AND PURPLE.

FOR
50¢